Browder Speaks in Harlem, Brooklyn Tonight

Catholics and Communists In the Trade Unions
By Israel Amter—See P. 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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RED ARMY ISOLATES POLTAVA; ALLIES CLOSING IN ON NAPLES

Living Conditions Key to Manpower Solution--Baruch

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Bernard Baruch, the capital's most respected elder statesman, today emphasized housing, transportation and living conditions of war workers as the basic ingredients of any manpower plan.

This was a high-point in the testimony of Baruch, who described himself as an "unofficial" adviser to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Baruch strongly opposed Senator Burton K. Wheeler's bill barring the draft of fathers. He urged the committee to give General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, "what he wants."

BACKS MARSHALL

"If you don't do that," Baruch declared, "then throw him out. The man in charge of the job should be given our unqualified support. No cheese-paring. No trading down. Give him what he needs. In such a matter, it is better to be safe than sorry."

He did not commit himself specifically on a labor draft, but as Senator Austin pressed him, Baruch declared:

"There is no use talking about keeping people in a community unless you have decent housing, transportation, hygienic conditions and a certain amount of irreductible entertainment," Baruch said.

"Unless you have this, no plan will work."

Senator Austin said after Baruch's testimony that it appeared clear that the administration would support National Service legislation only as a "last resort."

PRAISES BYRNE'S WORK

Following wide-spread comment that his report had pointed up the failure of Byrnes to do anything to improve the coordination of government agencies in handling the manpower situation, Baruch went out of his way to praise the work of the War Mobilization Director. Baruch said:

"Unless you have this, no plan will work."

Most of the hearing was taken up with a prolonged examination of Baruch by Wheeler which gradually emptied the committee which earlier in the afternoon had been crowded with Congressmen, spectators and Senators.

This was the last day of hearings on the bill to stop the drafting of fathers. And apparently convinced that he is licked, Wheeler tried desperately to get some crumbs of comfort from Baruch.

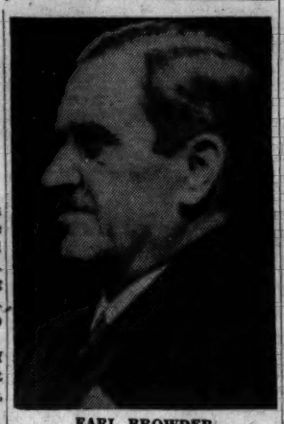
The Montana Senator did his best to use the lack of planning and proper organization of production and manpower pointed out by Baruch as an argument against the draft of fathers and against the war effort itself.

Wheeler who has consistently done his best to disorganize the home front said:

"In all the time I have been in public life, and that has been a long time, I have never seen bitterness as I see now, not directed at the conduct of the war, but at the way the manpower situation is being handled."

Baruch stated that he believed a "great offensive" is on the way. But he hinted that he believes this offensive will not be at the heart of Nazi-occupied Europe across the British Channel.

"One thing we want to avoid if we possibly can," he said, "is a frontal attack which will cost millions of young lives."



EARL BROWDER

Browder in Brooklyn and Harlem Tonight

Earl Browder will address two New York rallies tonight—one in Lower Harlem, to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Puerto Rico's Proclamation of the Republic, and one in Brooklyn, where he will speak in support of Peter V. Cacchione and other progressive candidates in the borough's councilmanic elections.

The Harlem rally will be held at Park Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., at 8:30 P.M., and will pay tribute to the recent people's congress in Puerto Rico, where 22,000 representatives of Puerto Rican political, trade union, church and civic organizations called for independence of the republic.

Speakers scheduled at the Park Palace meeting are Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party; N. Y. Laborite Congressman Vito Maccantonio; Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee; Julio Pinto Gandia, member of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, and Julio Burgos, famous poet.

Prior to the Puerto Rican commemoration rally, Browder will address the Brooklyn meeting at Menorah Temple, 5000 Fifth Ave., Borough Park, Brooklyn. Topic of his address will be "Is Victory Possible in 1942?"

The Citizens Committee to Re-elect Peter V. Cacchione, under whose auspices the Menorah Temple Browder rally will be held also announced a series of further meeting during this week. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, noted woman-labor leader, will speak tonight (THURS.) at Savoy Mansion, 6322 20th Ave., Brooklyn.

Potenza Falls, Yanks Join in Corsica Battle

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 22. (UP).—Smashing into the mountain ring guarding Naples, Allied Fifth Army troops have captured three vital towns and the Eighth Army has entered Potenza, nerve center of Southern Italy, while American Rangers have joined the battle for Corsica where the Germans are in retreat, Allied reports said today.

Swinging in a broad arc to the east, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army had pushed the Germans north of a line running east from Salerno with the capture of the towns of Montecorvino Ravella, Cipriano, and Campagna.

The German lower flank meanwhile pulled out rapidly as the Eighth army closed in from the center of the peninsula and seized Potenza, 50 miles due east of Salerno.

The Nazis still were throwing out powerful rear guards, especially in the Fifth Army sector.

Striking into the hills in search of an avenue to Naples where smoke and flames from German demolitions shrouded the city, the British and Americans faced heavy mortar and machine-gun fire as they clambered hand over hand over rocky ridges where trucks could not operate.

TERRORIZE NAPLES

The Germans apparently were reconcile to the ultimate loss of Naples but before leaving they were engaging in an orgy of looting, destruction and terrorism that refugees reaching the isle of Capri compared with Warsaw in 1940.

An Italian naval officer who rowed 25 miles from Naples to the island said that the Germans were flogging Italians in the streets for simple traffic violations, according to a dispatch in the U. S. Army newspaper **Stars and Stripes.**

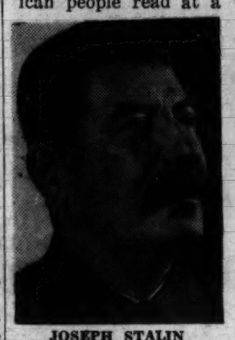
He added he had seen as many as 50 persons rounded up at a time and shot "on various meager pretexts."

On the French island of Corsica American Rangers were landed to coordinate the operations of a French, Patriot and Italian army.

A French communique announced the Germans were now retreating from the Bonifacio-Portovecchio area on the southern tip of the island where their evacuating Sardinia garrisons landed and were trying to retire up the east coast toward Bastia for an over-water retreat to Leghorn.

Native patriot bands had won control of the central Corsican mountains and were dashing down from time to time to throw blocks across the German road of retreat while a new weapon of North African Air Force—American Liberator bombers detached from the Eighth Air Force in Britain—carried out heavy raids on both Bastia and Leghorn.

Stalin Urges Americans Buy Bonds for 'Victory in Shortest Time'



JOSEPH STALIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UP). — Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, in an unprecedented message to the American people read at a War Loan Drive ceremony here, said today that success of the $15,000,000,000 bond campaign would help bring victory "over the bitter enemy within the shortest time."

The message said that American manufacture of war material renders "great support in the fight with our common enemy."

The message was read at the "Back the Attack" show here by Maj. Gen. A. I. Beyaev of the Soviet Air Forces. Beyaev, chairman of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, was introduced by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Stalin's message said:

"For 26 months the Soviet Union has been engaged in a difficult war of liberation against our common enemy, Hitlerite Germany, and her satellites Finland, Rumania, and Hungary. In this gigantic war more than 500 divisions are involved on both sides.

"Today the Soviet Army, the Red Army, is advancing from Smolensk to the shores of the Black Sea. Pursuing and driving the hated enemy from Soviet soil. In this struggle the Red Army also is successfully employing planes, tanks, guns and other munitions and equipment which are received from the Allied United States and Great Britain.

"The entire Soviet population is working unceasingly for the front to bring the hour of victory nearer.

"Our American friends who are participating in the manufacture of supplies and provisions are rendering great support in the fight with our common enemy.

"Every Soviet citizen is not only assisting his army and his government to defeat the enemy but is giving great financial support to the Soviet Government by buying war bonds.

"It is desirable that the American people, by successful participation in the war loan in the United States, promote the joint effort of the Allies to achieve victory over the bitter enemy within the shortest time."

Within 13 Miles Of Kiev, Gain Near Smolensk

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UP).—Soviet forces today seized Anapa, last German-held Black Sea escape port in the Kuban, pressed their pincer within 13 miles of Kiev, advanced to five miles from the Dnieper south of the Ukraine capital and isolated Poltava, the stronghold from which the Nazis launched last spring's offensive.

Other Red Army units closed in steadily on Germany's great Eastern Front bastion of Smolensk and smashed westward toward Gomel, far to the north of the widespread action in the Ukraine and Caucasus.

Soviet patrols already were probing the banks of the Dnieper for likely spots to base their crossing operations and military quarters expected the Red Army to start soon the monumental task of forcing the river.

IN SIGHT OF KIEV

Kiev, with the Soviet pincer closing inexorably around it and Red Army cannon well within range, appeared about to be liberated.

BBC quoted a Moscow Radio announcement: **"Our forces can already see the steeples of the churches of Kiev."**

As the Red Army stormed westward, the Moscow newspaper **Izvestia** reported a vast movement of refugees from the eastern areas of the Donets Basin en route to the liberated territory. It said trainloads of men from the Far East, Siberia, the Urals and Central Asia also were following in the wake of the advancing Red Army to reconstruct their country.

Physicians, engineers, teachers, business executives and agronomists were being dispatched from Moscow to rebuild the devastated regions and the roads and highways were jammed with herds of cattle, horses and sheep streaming westward to new collective farms being re-established in the Ukraine.

TRAP FOE IN KUBAN

Tens of thousands of Germans still in the Kuban—apparently crack first line troops, judging by the quality of their resistance—lost their last chance to flee across the Black Sea with the loss of Anapa. They were left with the alternatives of pushing to Temryuk, on the Azov Sea, most of the north coast of which is now controlled by the Soviets, or attempting to evacuate across the narrow Kerchenski Strait to the Crimea.

They now were compressed into a shallow strip of territory 27 miles long and consisting almost exclusively of marshy lagoons where life

(Continued on Page 2)

New Kings ALP Convention Oct. 11

A new meeting of the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party to elect county officers is to be held on October 11th at the Brooklyn Technical High School, the Appellate Division of the Brooklyn Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The ruling, handed down by Justice Cornwell, provides for a number of safeguards in order to guarantee an honest election. These safeguards include joint tellers to be appointed by both progressives and the "right wing," a joint credentials committee, and the counter-signing of all credentials sent to committeemen by Max Torchin, progressive leader.

The Appellate Court Action is the result of a "right wing" appeal from a decision of Supreme Court Justice Henry Wenzel ordering a new meeting at the High School September 25 under judicial supervision. The Appellate Court ruled out judicial supervision on technical grounds, and advanced the date of the meeting because of "right wing" notice that it intends to appeal against the safeguards to the State Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals is the court of last resort.

PREFER IMPARTIAL SUPERVISION

Progressive leaders said yesterday that the safeguards provided in Judge Carswell's order were satisfactory though they would

(Continued on Page 3)

Yugoslavs Invade Italy, Take Gorizia

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, Sept. 22.—The Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army has captured the important city of Gorizia just north of Trieste, and well inside of Italian territory. The victory was reported today by the radio "Free Yugoslavia," which also announced the capture of a number of islands off the Adriatic coast, now giving the Peoples Army an almost complete control of the coastline, virtually to Albania.

No details were given of the victories at Gorizia, but the town of Bistrica, just north of Fiume, and just beyond the Yugoslav borders was also announced as captured.

This region in the extreme northwestern corner of Yugoslavia is peopled by Yugoslavs but was taken by Italy after the last war. Capture of Gorizia can therefore be considered a penetration of Italian territory, which menaces the German control of Fiume and Trieste and brings the partisan forces within a score miles of the Italian city of Udine.

PLANES ALSO CAPTURED

The radio specified the islands of Korcula, Sipan, Lopud and Lastovo as taken by Dalmatian patriots yesterday. The peninsula of Peluecas is also mentioned as captured.

Korcula is a large island, directly east of Foggia in Italy and somewhat to the nortn of Dubrovnik, on the Montenegran coast. The peninsula adjoins it where the Neretva river flows into the Adriatic.

Control of these southerly islands, coupled with the capture of a series of islands off Slovenia, as well as the towns of Split and Sibenik gives the Peoples Army command of the whole coast of western Yugoslavia.

Five thousand prisoners on the small island of Rab were also reported liberated, and all joined the Peoples Army.

3-Power Parley Vital, Eden Says

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, calling for a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin conference, told the House of Commons today, that it is time for Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States to reach a frank and lasting accord.

Eden assured the House that every effort would be made to clear the way for the historic meeting when diplomatic representatives of the three powers convene in Moscow next month.

"Now and again it happens, as the pages of history unfold, that there come opportunities in man's progress in the world and I believe that in the next few months there will be such an opportunity for us, for Russia and for the United States to reach a lasting

(Continued on Page 2)

Reveal Story of Hess 'Peace' Visit

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UP).—Rudolf Hess in 1941 offered Britain peace or, as an only alternative, slavery under Germany, and declared that Adolf Hitler was ready then to quit the war, an authoritative statement bearing full details of the No. 2 Nazi's sensational flight to Scotland disclosed today.

The first official version of Hess' flight to contact the Duke of Hamilton in an apparent effort to get

Foreign Minister Eden's authoritative disclosure on the nature of Rudolph Hess' negotiated peace mission to Britain in May, 1941, recalls that Hess was also the chief intermediary between Leon Trotzky and the Hitler government, during the former's intrigues against the Soviet Union, as exposed in the Moscow trials six years ago.

Britain out of the war before Germany attacked the Soviet Union was made available to the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

It disclosed that Hess, who flew to Scotland May 10, 1941, as a Luftwaffe captain in a Messerchmitt-110, stipulated that peace could not be negotiated with the Winston

(Continued on Page 4)

Rubber Union Rejects Ban on Incentives; CIO Shipbuilders Urge Allied Labor Unity

By Sig Wenger
(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—The convention of the United Rubber Workers today emphatically turned down a resolution proposed by the U. S. Rubber local of Detroit to abolish all incentive systems in the rubber industry.

Vice-president Buckmaster summed up the stand of the overwhelming majority of the delegates when he said that the incentive system is "just as good as a good labor union can make it."

There is no better guarantee of the fair application of any system, he explained, than a well organized union.

N.H. Eagle of Mohawk local, an international district representative, pointed out that incentive rates in organized rubber shops are a matter of negotiation and that's part of collective bargaining.

John Marmon, President of the large Detroit local, spoke against the resolution making it clear that it was sponsored by a disruptive red-baiting group. He pointed out that "the trouble in Detroit is that the system we work under is not an incentive system."

Norman explained that under the U.S. Rubber plan in Detroit, workers are penalized for increased production and that is not the incentive system which labor is supporting in the interests of war production.

The convention also passed a resolution calling for immediate steps to establish unity between the American, British and Soviet

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By Dorothy Loeb

Describing allied labor unity as a requirement for winning the war and a just and lasting peace, the 10th convention of CIO shipbuilders, now in session at the Hotel Commodore, yesterday voted to establish direct connection with the trade unions of the United Nations and to authorize the incoming General Executive Board to select two members to visit unionists anywhere possible in the United Nations.

The convention, in a unanimously adopted resolution, said that the experience of the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee had "already proven invaluable in promoting production through mutual cooperation and exchange of experience" and had at the same time succeeded in "promoting the general welfare of the working people."

URGES SPEEDY ACTION

The resolution expressed a desire to see "speedy action" toward establishing allied labor unity and the convention followed that up by accepting an invitation received from the British Metal Workers Federation to send John Green their president, to Britain on a unity-advancing mission.

The Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers was one of 11 American unions to which such invitations were sent and the second to announce acceptance.

PRAISE FROM FDR

Yesterday's session, the second in the five-day convention which concludes Friday, brought the 623 delegates of the men who build

(Continued on Page 6)

Allies Fan Out in New Guinea Drive

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Sept. 23 (UP).—Australian troops were reported fanning through the hills and valleys of northeastern New Guinea today, extending the Allied lines northward from newly - won Lae in what appeared to be the start of a new drive toward the sea to win full control of the 7,000-square-mile Huon Peninsula.

Front dispatches reported that Australians had clashed with a Japanese force at Boana, 19 walking hours from Nadzab, site of an airfield which was seized west of Lae at the start of the campaign several weeks ago. The Japanese were reported to have been remnants of the garrison driven from Lae which is still being mopped up.

Lillian Hellman, Jean Muir Back Inter-Racial Parley

Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Little Foxes," said yesterday that Saturday's Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity at Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St., intends to make race riots impossible in the City of New York.

Miss Jean Muir, motion picture actress and author of a nationally distributed "Pledge of Unity" for better relations between the Negro and the white people, said that such conferences are being held throughout the country. She and Miss Hellman spoke at a press conference in Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 W. 43rd St., yesterday.

Dr. Tobias announced that Mayor LaGuardia would speak at the afternoon session of the conference, following Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will make the keynote speech.

Miss Marian Anderson is chairman of the evening session.

Dr. Tobias endeavored at the interview to clear up any preconceived or erroneous impressions of

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JEAN MUIR

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Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

Bewildering Blows

By a Veteran Commander

THE SWIFTNESS and power of the blows being inflicted on the Germans by the Red Army are simply bewildering. One really does not know where to look for the center of gravity. There seems to be a center of gravity everywhere along the immense front.

On the War Fronts

The fall of Chernigov marks the final cracking of the important and difficult water barrier of the Desna. Now the strategic highway which runs here parallel to the Dnieper, about 25 miles east of the river, is in Soviet hands and German communications between the key-points of Gomel and Kiev have been hurled back on the long line via Mozyr and Korosten, through the great marshes. (The distance between Gomel and Kiev along the captured highway is 150 miles, while the line available to the Germans after the fall of Chernigov is 275 miles long.)

Along the middle leg of the Dnieper the Battle of Poltava is shaping up. There are reasons to expect an encirclement of German troops in this area because Soviet troops have already reached a point directly south of Poltava and are within striking distance of the only railroad running from it southwestward, to Kremenchug on the Dnieper.

The Zaporozhie-Crimea railroad has been cut. Soviet troops are in Molochansk, west of that railroad. The key junction (four double-track railroads) of Sinelnikovo has been captured.

Up north Soviet troops are moving on Vitebsk from captured Velizh and on Rudnya, half way between Smolensk and Vitebsk Roslavl is under direct gunfire. The line Unlcha-Novozybkov-Gomel is menaced along its entire length by Soviet troops advancing northwestward along the front Trubchevsk-Chernigov. Thus the central German fortified position built around Smolensk, Roslavl, Gomel and Orsha appears "boxed in" from three sides.

Smolensk, Kiev, Gomel and the Crimea are directly menaced. (In connection with the menace to Kiev, do not expect the Red Army to attack it frontally. An outflanking maneuver is sure to take place here.)

* * *

GENERAL CLARK'S troops have taken Eboli, thus seemingly starting a wheeling maneuver against Naples which the Germans are probably evacuating.

Nothing of great importance developed elsewhere in the European theatre. (Mr. Churchill said in Commons that the "second front exists potentially." That's nice.)

* * *

AUSTRALIAN troops of General MacArthur's command, carried in U. S. transport planes, captured Kaiapit, sixty miles north of Lae and seventy miles south of the Japanese base at Madang in New Guinea.

Novorossisk, Stalino Are Coming to Life

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.—Novorossisk and Stalino, recaptured from the Germans, are already on the way to restoration.

It is as if Stalin's **Order of the Day** announcing the winning of these cities were at the same time orders for re-building them, so quickly did the people get down to work to make them livable Soviet cities once again.

In and around Novorossisk, the leading government and Communist Party workers were also, while the Germans were there, leaders ofthe guerrilla movement in the whole area. As soon as the Germans were cleaned out, those who had been harassing the Germans turned at once to the job of cleaning up.

In fact, as M. Osipov, chairman of the Novorossisk City Soviet, told an **Izvestia** correspondent, **"Even while street fighting was still going on in the city, we were already getting lumber ready for re-building."**

FAITH IN RED ARMY

They were confident that the Red Army would do its job of liberating the city. There was no danger of losing the lumber prepared so early, only danger of losing time.

"The city is ruined," Osipov continued, in the interview. "Everything has to be built anew. To begin with, we need electricity, water, bread.

"Enough bread has already been brought to last a few days, and the former manager of one of our mechanized bakeries is in charge of getting the bakeries going. Doctors have arrived to organize hospitals, drugstores. The first mail came yesterday from Tuapse. Intercity telegraph and telephone service will open soon.

"Lumber workers are working full speed to house the homeless before the cold sets in, and," he added, with determination, "the schools will open by Nov. 7."

In Stalino, restoration work is much farther along than in Novorossisk.

EXPERTS WERE READY

The re-building of the whole Donbas, centering in and around Stalino, went ahead with a bang the moment the Germans were shoved out of the area. **Experts and skilled workers, and even traffic policemen, were waiting on the outskirts, ready to move in behind the Red Army, for hours before the Germans were actually ejected.**

At a celebration meeting in Stalino Demyan Korotchenko, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, said: **"The miners and metal workers of the Donbas and its regional center Stalino will again bring to life the biggest industrial district of the Soviet Union. Their selfless labor will restore the mines and factories."**

Red Army Isolates Poltava Base

(Continued from Page 1)

would be unbearable during the late fall and winter.

The Red Army moved within striking distance of Kiev by taking Leski, only 13 miles to the northeast, and Yablovka, 20 miles to the east of the Ukraine capital.

The Soviets were within 15 miles of the Dnieper on a sweeping, 85-mile front from Zolotonosha, 75 miles southeast of Kiev, to Oster, 34 miles northeast of Kiev. Both Zolotonosha and Oster were taken in Wednesday's fighting which saw the recapture of 870 towns and places on nine fronts.

The closest approach to the Dnieper was made at Pereyaslav, 47 miles southeast of Kiev and five miles from a bend in the stream.

The capture of Zolotonosha, only 14 miles north of Cherkassy, one of the major towns on the west bank of the Dnieper, and Pereyaslav indicated that the Red Army might attempt to outflank Kiev from the south.

Still farther south, the Soviets pressed their drives on the power city of Dnepropetrovsk and the German strong point at Zaporozhie. They smashed to 12 miles from Dnepropetrovsk, taking Novo Moskovsk while other forces drove within seven miles of Zaporozhie by taking Novo Ukrainka, to the northeast.

Soviet forces moved toward Poltava, the last German base of consequence in the southern Ukraine, from north, south, east and west. Already controlling rail lines east and west of Poltava, they isolated the town Wednesday by taking Dikanka, 15 miles to the north, and Golovach, six miles to the south.

The Soviets improved their position for the battle of Smolensk by smashing into Demidov, 27 miles southeast of Velizh and 42 miles northwest of Germany's anchor base.

More than 50 inhabited places were taken on the front northwest of Smolensk as the Red Army jockeyed for position. Thirty more were captured in the immediate area of Smolensk while to the southeast, the Soviets continued their drive on the outpost of Roslavl by taking 80 towns and villages.

Invade France, Algiers Rally Demand

Refusal to Seat Encina Arouses Storm in Mexico

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15 (Delayed).—The Mexican Electoral College has finally refused point-blank to recognize the election of the Communist general secretary, Dionisio Encina, as deputy for the Second Congressional District of Coahuila, and will not allow him to be seated in the 39th Congress.

Encina was elected by an overwhelming majority, and a delegation of 500 peasants made a pilgrimage to the capital after the election to make sure that their vote would be respected and their candidate seated. President Manuel Avila Camacho himself promised the peasant delegation that their wish would be carried out.

The Electoral College decision has now caused a storm of protest among the cooperative peasants of the La Laguna area and the workers of Torreon, who had rolled up such a big vote for Encina. The peasant cooperatives here—the largest in Mexico—have threatened non-payment of taxes for one year.

WORKERS SMELL A RAT

Shortly before the decision of the Electoral College was announced, the Mine and Metal Workers Industrial Union, Section 74, wired President Fernando Moctezuma of the Electoral College, that the union would call a work stoppage if the election of their candidate was not recognized. The wire was signed by Pedro Garcia, the Torreon secretary of the union.

The workers had apparently smelled a rat.

But their candidate Encina scotched any talk of a strike.

"We are at war," he said, firmly. **"Production of our mines is of great importance and naturally this strike must not take place."**

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party issued a statement declaring that such actions as this by the Electoral College **"constitute obstacles to the development of the movement of national unity which is so indispensable in the present phase of Mexico's life."**

IGNORE WILL OF VOTERS

The statement denounced the Electoral College decision through which "a legitimate electoral triumph had been trampled underfoot." It excoriated Sr. Moctezuma, head of the Electoral College, and Sr. Antonio Villalobos, president of the Party of the Mexican Revolution and member of the Electoral College, who **"scoffed at the will of the voters of the Second Congressional District of Coahuila," and even brushed aside the advice and judgment of President Avila Camacho, by ruling an elected Communist out of office and leaving the people of the League region without a representative in the 39th Congress.**

"The people supported Encina," it went on, "as an expression of its struggle against the rising cost of living, for the application of an economic war policy, for the general increase of wages, for the punishment of the starvers and speculators and for the purging of their accomplices among the public functionaries."

Pointing out that the people backed the Communist candidate in the hope that he would champion "public works in Laguna such as the installation of drainage and the introduction of light and drinking water," the statement insisted that "the people have a right to enjoy those things, and we call upon the people to claim them."

General Clark Moves In

Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, head of the U. S. Fifth Army is shown (top) aboard the invasion barge which ferried him to the Italian mainland. (Below) General Clark talks things over with an officer on the beach near Salerno.

FDR, Churchill, Stalin Talk Vital, Says Eden

(Continued from Page 1)

understanding," he said.

"If we can do that, even the horrors of this war will not have been in vain. It is to that work we have set our hands."

Eden, who will represent Great Britain at the Moscow diplomatic meeting, said he would go to the USSR with the determination to do everything in his power to attain a "generous measure of understanding" of all the problems confronting the Allies.

PAVES 3-POWER TALK

He told the House, however, that his principal aim would be to "prepare the way for that greater event, a meeting of Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and our own Prime Minister."

The Foreign Secretary, taking the floor to speak for the government in the debate on Britain's war policy, asserted that he desired the closest cooperation with the Soviet Union.

However, he said, "confidence cannot be created by one side alone. Each has got to make its contribution."

Replying to criticism from the opposition—and, inferentially, from Soviet commentators — on the Allies' handling of the political situation in Italy, Eden denied that the AMG (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories) had maintained fascists in office.

Instead, he said, almost 1,000 prominent fascists in Sicily have been interned.

"AMG has done its best to replace fascist officials by men who have popular backing and generally are acceptable to the people," he said.

Eden insisted that the Allied powers had not wanted to assume these administrative burdens and would be pleased to hand them over to an Italian administration as soon as one could be formed.

The kind of government the Allies want in Italy, he added, is one which will be as broadly based as possible, including all elements and all parties that are anti-fascist in character.

Regarding possible military landings in friendly territory now occupied by the Germans, he said the intention is to hand over the administration to the people of the invaded country as quickly as possible.

"Even at the beginning, when the actual landings are going on, we should want to use officials of the friendly countries and not to apply a system of military government as was done in Sicily."

FDR, Churchill Get a Reminder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Reminding President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of the committments they made in June, 1942, Local 21, United Federal Workers of America urges "an immediate offensive in western Europe."

President Roosevelt is also urged to bring about the indictment of all fifth columnists, appeasers, defeatists, anti-British and anti-Soviet elements who seek to break United Nations unity.

3,000 Frenchmen, Italians, Arabs Join in Appeal

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 22.—Three thousand people of French, Arab, Italian, and other nationalities, representing various strata of the population in North Africa are reported here to have held a meeting in Algiers recently urging the immediate opening o a front in France.

The news comes from the French newspaper **Liberte**, a copy of which has just arrived here.

Deputy Henri Pourtalet, representing occupied France on the Committee of National Liberation, and an active underground fighter until his arrival in Algiers a month ago said that **"any front formed outside of France would not be a second front but a secondary front."**

He urged France as the site of Allied action, and analyzed the geographical, military, political and human reasons for his viewpoint.

The well-known French Communist deputy, Francois Billoux, also spoke, emphasizing the importance of a second front as the only way of saving the nation from starvation and slavery.

"It is not a question today," Billoux declared, "of whether the French Republic will be more or less democratic. If we are going to wait much longer, it will be a republic of corpses."

Among other spakers were the Algerian Communists Zanettassi and Amar Duzegane, who called for unity of French and Algerians, and full support to the French Committee of Liberation.

Gen. Terry Warns Against Fifth Column

Enemy agents and Fifth Columnists are awaiting only for a "moment of laxness" to strike in America, as they did in France and other Nazi-conquered countries, Major General Thomas A. Terry of the Second Service Command warned yesterday, speaking before the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, at Hotel Astor.

"I take issue with those who say the enemy is thousands of miles away," the General said. "We know that just as there were enemy agents thickly and strategically located throughout Poland, France, Holland, Norway and other European countries, so there are many of them right here in our own country."

General Terry sharply criticized those who still say that civilian defense work and the guarding of transportation, bridges and defense plants is unnecessary.

Nazis to Send 1,500,000 German Women to Plants

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22 (UP).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Social-Demokraten reported today that the Gauleiter of Berlin had announced that 1,500,000 German women must be sent to arms factories to replace foreign workers whose performance has been unsatisfactory.

Sullivan Worries as Red Army Advances

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

It seems that Mark Sullivan has been reading the headlines and notes that the Red Army is really doing a job on the eastern front. Mark Sullivan is, of course, that doughty old weathervane of the Republican Party who reflects in his column for the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** and other papers what important circles in this country are thinking.

Yesterday he had a long, long discussion about the prospect, as mentioned in Churchill's speech, that Stalin will confer with Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister on the problems of the war.

Sullivan said he was pleased at the prospect of a meeting between the heads of the three great powers; at last, he said, at long last.

The reasons he gave for the absence of such a meeting until now were the usual thing we have been hearing for weeks: all Stalin's fault, and perhaps, said Sullivan, the fault of "some trait in the Russian temperament," whatever that means.

So the column plodded on, one sentence following another, one paragraph laboring wearily downhill toward the end of a day's work, until toward the very end there was a ray of light.

AH! THE LIGHT AT LAST

You couldn't tell what the man was batting about if you dropped the column before that last passage. But once you read the last passage, it was clear that everything else was just a way of getting to it.

"The disquieting fact," he says, **"is that every day that passes without a meeting changes the conditions in which the meeting will take place. As Mr. Stalin's armies approach nearer to German soil, he becomes more justified in standing by his position on matters at issue between himself and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill."**

It is interesting to note this glimmering of alarm in otherwise unruffled gentlemen who have been so sure all year that the world was pretty much their own oyster.

But even more important is the whole promise of Sullivan's attitude: instead of rejoicing at the progress of the Red Army and desiring to take the fullest advantage of it for speedy victory, we have the beginnings of worry about it.

And instead of a concept of coalition and cooperation that should underlie any future meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, we have in Sullivan's mind the concept of rivalry, the concept of advantage one against the other, the concept of competition.

The existence of this attitude in the mind of men like Sullivan has to be noted, as a matter of objective fact.

But unless we miss our guess, it is precisely this concept of rivalry with the U.S.S.R., instead of cooperation, which is the real cause of the deterioration of relations with the U.S.S.R., and the real cause of delay in a three-power meeting.

The 'Lost Battalion' Of Indusco in China

By Israel Epstein
(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22.—Everyone who has followed the vicissitudes of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives during the past few years has heard of Indusco's "Lost Battalion"—the co-ops of the Chungtiao mountains in southeast Shansi. Almost since the beginning of the war, these mountains have been the scene of large scale fighting, both guerrilla and regular.

Already in 1939 the co-operatives there found themselves isolated behind the enemy lines. But with resourcefulness and heroism they managed to preserve themselves and to continue producing. Quick moves had to be made. Machinery had to be dismantled, the portable parts taken away and the heavier ones concealed until they could be recovered after the Japanese had passed on. The co-operatives had to arm themselves, do their own reconnaissance, fight off attack and at times, when they found themselves in no-man's land, become the military defenders and civil leaders of their locality.

The leaders who emerged in all these grim activities included not only men, but also women.

After the big Chungtiao campaign of 1941, these co-operatives found themselves entirely cut off and for more than two years nothing at all was heard of them. A few weeks ago one of the organizers was able to slip through the Japanese lines and across the Yellow River to Loyang, bringing with him a report of what had been happening throughout this time. Last summer, once again, the co-operators had to take up arms. They formed the Kungho self-protection group. Then supplies began to grow short. Realizing that it could not survive in the region much longer, the group decided too push north.

"By sleeping during the day, traveling at night, throwing away spare clothes and cutting food to the minimum," the organizer writes, "they arrived after ten days at Ch'-Ingyuan. Plans were kept secret, but it was impossible to avoid attack by the enemy. Lang Tsan Ch'ing, of the Chifeng depot staff, was killed and Meih Chang Lin, manager of the marketing and supply department, was captured in trying to rescue him.

THEY REACHED SAFETY

"When safety was reached, control of the armed men in the group was given to the local troops and the local authorities were asked to loan money for the continuation of work."

The second section also managed to form 19 co-ops, with 141 members. It organized a staff training class and an accountant training class, each of which graduated a class. The report calls the period during which this took place—from August, 1941, to August, 1942—"a peaceful year's work." At the end of that period, a conference of all the southeast Shansi co-operatives was held.

The organizer who came through the lines to Loyang was asked to deliver the following message to C. I. C. headquarters: **"Southeast Shansi is one of the original fields of Indusco work. Although it is now behind the enemy lines, prospects of work are very hopeful. We urge that C. I. C. should not give up this area, but continue to send funds for production and the development of C. I. C. in the rear of the enemy."**

BETWEEN THE LINES, the Daily Worker's Foreign Department regular column, will resume publication this coming Monday. The column appears on this page every Monday and Wednesday.

'We're Fighters-In-Arms, Not Criminals'—Indonesian Hits U. S. Immigration Bar

To the Editor:

I am an Indonesian and a former seaman. Together with my compatriots in the East Indies, I consider myself as belonging to the United Nations. At present there are a few thousand of us in Australia, America and England, who still carry on the fight of our people in the air, on land and sea, and especially in the merchant marine.

We have never been in a war like this one. All of us have had to leave behind everything that was dear to us. Before working on shore, I had been sailing on an American ship in American and Canadian waters for almost a year, and the ship (now sunk by enemy action) had a crew of 81, the majority of whom were Indonesians.

Almost half of these were no longer young men. They were old sailors. It was often a pity to see these men, sitting together, talking about their homes, wives, children and dear ones, whom they left behind to help the United Nations in this war.

As an Indonesian, this writer is very proud to say, that even when we have our worries, we still carry on the fight. As one sailor said: "We cannot win this war if we keep worrying and do not do our part."

BROTHERS IN ARMS

This indeed is a manifestation of democratic feeling among the Indonesians. Almost all of them have experienced the torpedoing of their ships . . . yes, they are all brothers in arms, Americans, Norwegians, Chinese, Dutch and Indonesians, etc., etc.

Everybody can see for himself that a bullet or a torpedo does not choose which way it goes, whether against a white or a brown member of the United Nations. They are facing the same danger, fighting for the same cause.

Indonesians, as well as the Dutch, have their worries, but at present the Indonesians have one more worry to think about. It is that we are not only getting slave wages, but are being treated like inferior human beings.

According to Queen Wilhelmina, on Dec. , 1942, she stated that the Netherlands does not recognize any racial discrimination any longer among different groups in the Netherlands Kingdom. Indonesian sailors, according to this statement, have the right to be treated like their friends, the Dutch.

I do not know how many times the Indonesian sailors have written to several Netherlands government officials, to the Netherlands Shipping Committee, and especially to Mr. P. A. Kersten, minister of Dutch shipping in London.

UNDEMOCRATIC TREATMENT

But I do know that many sailors are being confined today by U. S. Immigration authorities in the Sharp Park Detention Camp near San Francisco and in Ellis Island of New York.

These Indonesians are not criminals. They are asking for their rights, asking to be treated as members of the United Nations, to be treated like their fellow-workers, the Dutch, rights promised by the Queen in her speech.

And yet, there are being held at camps by people who are shouting every day, day in and day out, about democracy. Confined by people who are fighting for democracy, against exploitation, an dthe enslavement of other races.

I hope that this will soon be straightened out by those who have the power, by the United States government, for instance.

I know that authorities who know what the word "democracy" means will put an end to this anti-democratic, anti-United Nations practice.

Indonesian sailors are facing the same risks and fighting for the same cause as others. Why is there a difference of pay between them and the Dutch? We are talking about democracy, about no-discrimination between races, etcetera—why then this difference of wages?

But despite this unfair practice of the Netherlands Merchant Marine, our sailors will continue to fight for a victorious democracy, which under present conditions, in my opinion, is meaningless for them.

It is to be hoped that those in authority will put an end to such injustice and insulting conditions. Only then will the word "democracy" have any meaning to the sailors, and also to the people of Indonesia.

(Signed)
A FRIEND.

3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.

2. *The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.*

3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Celler to Lead Delegation Against Drew

To Insist City Oust Anti-Semitic Cop

Dismissal of fascist police officer James L. Drew from the Brooklyn police force will be called for by a delegation headed by Congressman Emanuel Celler, who will visit Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine on Saturday, Oct. 2, the **Daily Worker** learned yesterday.

Among prominent Brooklyn leaders who are going to accompany Congressman Celler are State Senator Louis Heller, City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and State Assemblymen Robert Crews and Bernard Austin.

Celler agreed to lead such a delegation last Sunday, when he was asked by representatives of the Williamsburg-Greenpoint CIO Community Council, at a unity win-the-war rally on Greene Ave., at the entrance to Tompkins Park.

The rally, attended by a thousand Williamsburg citizens, passed a resolution demanding Drew's removal. Other resolutions called for a second front in Western Europe now, and endorsed the Four Freedoms.

Murray Asks Prompt Action On H. R. 7

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—CIO President Philip Murray today urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to take prompt action in reporting favorably on anti-poll tax bill H.R. 7 introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

Taking note of reports that the Judiciary committee would consider the bill on Friday, Murray wrote Chairman Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana an appeal for action on the bill as a war measure.

"Persons in our government agencies and our news services who have followed the trend and contents of the propaganda of our enemies can attest to the telling use made in that propaganda of any defect in our democracy," Murray said.

"The disenfranchisement of millions of voters because of poll tax restrictions has been a political evil at all times. In its effects on the morale of important sections of our country it is an obstacle to our military efforts in war time."

Funds to Aid Army Wives OK'd

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UP).—The House Appropriations Committee today recommended an $18,620,000 deficiency appropriation for maternity and child care based on the supposition that some 645,000 enlisted service men's wives will become mothers in fiscal 1944.

The committee explained that original estimates of the number of pregnancies were too low. It had been figured 300,000 would occur and 25 per cent of the wives would seek government aid. Later figures doubled the estimate.

"It is very likely that still further experience will indicate that a higher percentage will seek the care," the committee said.

She's Out Stumping to Elect Her Boss to City Council--

By Beth McHenry

Two exciting things happened to Margery Stramiello, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's secretary, this week. She received a wonderful birthday present from her soldier husband in North Africa and she made her first public speech.

We went over to Councilman Cacchione's office in 16 Court St., Brooklyn, the other day to interview Margery, who's a very pretty girl with vivid coloring and bright eyes. We found her celebrating her 30th birthday without a quiver. You can't worry about your age when you work for Pete Cacchione, she said, you're just too darned busy.

Margery showed us the Moroccan leather handbag her husband had sent her from North Africa. It came on time and made her terribly happy. She dreams about the war being over and their being together again—when she has time to dream which isn't often.

Margery's first speech was made at a Four Freedoms rally in Tompkins Square (Brooklyn) last Sunday. She said she was awfully nervous getting up but not nearly so nervous stepping down and she's glad she has made her speaking debut because she intends to make plenty of speeches during the campaign to re-elect Pete Cacchione to the City Council.

MARGERY STRAMIELLO

BROOKLYN GIRL

Margery, whose more formal name is Margaret, is a Brooklyn girl who finds her job in the Communist councilman's office the most fascinating thing she ever did in her life. And that's not to say she doesn't work like mad.

"Sometimes I think I never really knew what it was like to work hard before," she told us. "So many people come in to see our councilman and so many people write him letters. You'd be amazed at the correspondence that man keeps up. And now it's election campaign time and we're all saying goodbye to the word sleep because we'll be working day and night until our candidate is re-elected."

For personal reasons Margery is awfully glad to be busy. Her husband enlisted in the army a year ago. He is a printer by trade but somehow he felt that he wasn't useful enough to the war effort here at home so he signed up and now he's in North Africa. The postman brings Margery a letter every day, but still it's good not to have time to think about missing him, she said. I don't know what girls do who have a lot of time on their hands, she said, I should think they'd go crazy.

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Margery's father is American-born but her mother came here at the age of twelve from the province of Bassalita. Margery says she didn't really learn to know and be proud of her Italian ancestry until she became a Communist. I was surprised and thrilled to find out how much Italians have contributed to the building of America, she said. The Communists taught me that, she said.

Margery first met up with the word "Communism" in 1936 when the **Daily News** and the Hearst press were printing lies about Loyalist Spain.

"I couldn't understand what it was all about," she told us, "so I asked some friends and they told me about the fascists invading Spain. From then on I began to think and to read."

Not that Margery became enlightened all at once. It was a tough pull. She said she was sort of a butterfly for a while, unwilling to think seriously about things. The other kids on her job, the union-conscious girls and fellows, got disgusted with her for awhile, she said.

"All of a sudden I realized that the only people in the place I worked for whom I had respect and admiration were ignoring me completely," Margery recalled. "I asked them about it and they told me that they had me pegged for someone who didn't care if job conditions improved. Well, after that I took out my conscience and dusted it off and became a real active member of my union."

Margery has been working for Councilman Pete for nearly six months. She met him while doing Italian-American work and was happy to take the job. Pete has always been a big hero to me, she said, ever since I heard about him. He's some man, she said, and he's got to be reelected, he's got to be.

How Relocation Is Working Out-- FDR Slap at Dies Nails His Lies

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Martin Dies got a slapping down the other day which went by almost unnoticed.

It was in connection with the report sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on the Japanese-American evacuees and their gradual return to normal homes and community life under the auspices of the War Relocation Authority.

Stating flatly "that the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States," the President went on to make the point:

"In vindication of the very ideals we are fighting this war for, it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair but considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities."

Contrast this with Dies' wild charges that the administration was "coddling" disloyal elements, feeding them fancy foods, and that the Japanese-Americans were pro-Nipponese and at the same time pro-Communist.

Contrast it also with the steady campaign of the Hearst interests to fan racial hatred against the Japanese and smear them as a "disloyal, traitorous and treacherous" group.

President Roosevelt made it clear that the evacuees would not be relocated on the West Coast until "the military situation will make such restoration feasible." But he did indicate that every effort was being made to reorientate them into American community life.

JOB OFFERS

One War Relocation Authority official told me that "they were receiving more job offers than they could handle, particularly from the Northwest and the East."

Already 12,000 evacuees have been freed to occupy jobs—2,245 in Chicago, 701 in Denver, 445 in Cleveland, etc. In addition, 900 college students are out on leave and 5,500 seasonal agricultural workers.

By and large "the evacuees have been accepted pretty well into the communities," the official declared giving evidence that the majority of American people have not fallen for the Dies propaganda.

Hearst and Dies agitation has had its effect, however, on many of the evacuees who have become leery of accepting jobs and leaving camp. They are afraid of running into prejudice and the difficulty of adjusting to new surroundings.

War Relocation Authority, has run into many problems stemming from the young age of the majority of evacuees. Since they are American-born there is a great deal of resentment that "their American citizenship means nothing" and they are being herded together in camps.

Among the elder people there is a fatalistic attitude that they always expected this to happen when we went to war with Japan.

However, the officials running the WRA have adopted an attitude not marred by any of the Hearst racial prejudice—they have been very fair on the whole.

In an effort to improve morale, the WRA has encouraged community stores such as beauty shops, mending and clearing stores, and shoe repair shops. Evacuees elect a block leader who helps maintain order, as well as a community council to direct the camp.

WRA is now investigating all evacuees—those who are loyal to this country will be given an opportunity to leave the camps and take jobs enywhere in the country outside the West Coast.

Those Japanese-Americans who express a desire to return to Japan or are proven disloyal will be sent to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in Northeast California.

'Hold Your Job' Program Tonight

The Women Voters Council, in cooperation with the Brooklyn Urban League Industrial Department, will present the first in a series of "Hold Your Job" programs at 8:30 tonight in the Fleet Street A.M.E. Church, corner of Tompkins Ave. and McDonough St., Brooklyn. Other programs are planned for various other Brooklyn churches.

The main feature of the program will be a short play, with musical interludes, entitled "The Negro Worker Looks Ahead," directed and produced by its author, Mrs. Leonora Blackman, Brooklyn community worker. The program is intended to show Negro workers how they can best hold jobs gained through this war and, after the war, maintain as much of this economic progress as possible.

Lorenzo Davis, industrial secretary of the League, will address the group at the conclusion of the play, summarizing the most important points of action.

4 Days Left Before Registration Opens

The two rings on the calendar cover the Sept. 27 to Oct. 6 period during which time New York patriotic citizens must register to vote for the Councilmanic and Lieut.-Governorship election. Unless you register you lose not just one vote BUT TWO—a negligence which can only help the enemy. Register for victory during that period!

Church Leader Raps Chain-Gang Extradition Step

Basing his appeal on the need for "national unity in the midst of a war being fought to secure justice for all men," Rev. Richard Morford, executive secretary of the United Christian Council for Democracy, a national organization of churchmen, yesterday urged Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia to withdraw the request that Sam Buckhannon be returned to a Georgia chain gang. The plea was announced by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, handling the Buckhannon defense.

Buckhannon who has spent 14 years, half of his life, on a Georgia chain gang, for the theft of a package of cigarettes, is resisting extradition to Georgia from which he escaped when left for dead after a beating by guards on the chain gang on which he was serving.

The United Christian Council for Democracy in making the appeal on Buckhannon's behalf referred in its wire to Gov. Arnall, to an investigation now being conducted under the governor's instruction into the penal conditions of his state. Said the wire: "In view of your own investigation into the serious conditions of Georgia's prisons we ask your withdrawal of request (for extradition) in this case." The Council commended Gov. Arnall for his "determination to correct a system which has so long brought shame on the state of Georgia."

The Council simultaneously appealed to Gov. Edison of New Jersey asking that he recall his warrant in the Buckhannon case.

New King's ALP Convention Oct. 11

(Continued from Page 1)

have preferred an impartial supervisor provided by the court. They are confident that the bulk of committeemen elected on the progressive slate will be present at the meeting and will elect a leadership devoted to building the ALP on a broad labor base.

The fact that the "right wing" leaders are taking an appeal from the safeguards in the order is seen as an indication of their desperate attempt to prevent a democratic meeting. Observers believe that many committeemen who were elected on the "right wing" slate have become disgusted with the Nazi-like tactics of the leadership and may refuse to support it.

The court fight arose when "right wing" leaders attempted to usurp county leadership at a county committee meeting held on August 20 to elect officers. The progressives had an overwhelming majority at the meeting, but the "right wing" chairman appointed his own tellers and deliberately falsified the vote.

City Death Rate Drops During Week of Sept. 18

Both the general death rate and the infant mortality rate in New York City in the week ending last Saturday, Sept. 18, were below the "predicted rates," according to the vital statistics report for the week submitted yesterday to Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins, by Registrar of Records Thomas J. Duffield. "Deaths from all causes," says the report, "numbered 1,230 and the general death rate was 8.4 per 1,000 population; the 'expected' rate was 8.8. While decreases were registered for deaths from cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, diabetes and other diseases of the digestive system, increased mortality was recorded for circulatory diseases and accidents other than those involving motor vehicles. Not a single death during the week was attributed to appendicitis."

Kosher Butchers Get Price Warning

A chicken is only a chicken, even during the Jewish holidays, Markets Commissioner Daniel P. Woolley told kosher retail dealers yesterday, when during a stormy session in his office at 137 Center St., he warned them against breaking ceiling prices.

The Markets Department has warned or prosecuted 6,000 cases of ceiling violations in the past three months.

When one of the wholesale kosher meat dealers complained that it's because retailers are overcharged by wholesalers that they "are forced to" take it out on the consumer, and launched a tirade against Mayor LaGuardia and the city administration for not limiting prosecutions to wholesalers, the Commissioner said:

"It will give me great pleasure to catch these wholesalers. Just come and tell me their names, and bring evidence. We'll go after them. If they're guilty, they'll get the works."

He pointed out that since there's plenty of poultry—3,222,000 pounds were received in the city during the week ending Sept. 13,—there's no need for retail butchers to spend more than ceiling price for it.

It was when another butcher complained that fancy poultry which he estimated at 25 percent of all that's sold, can't be gotten at ceiling prices, that the Commissioner told him "A chicken's a chicken." In Sicily, for instance, he suggested, "They're not worried right now about what kind of poultry they eat."

He sharply criticized unpatriotic well-to-do housewives who connive with black market dealers and pay exorbitant prices in order to get all the meat they want.

Although there's no ceiling on fish, the Commissioner also warned the fish dealers not to take advantage of the holidays to jack up prices as they've done in the past.

Meanwhile, the Markets Department's weekly price jury went to town on New York's biggest vegetable chain, Smilen Brothers, for high overcharges on red cabbage, lettuce, onions and other items. As a result of the jury session, summonses were made out against four Smilen stores in Astoria, Queens: at 3008 Steinway St. 3108 Ditmars Blvd., 2809 31st Ave. and 2230 Thirty-First St.

IWO Bond Total Over a Million

The purchase of $260,000.00 worth of United States Treasury Bonds, equivalent to the cost of ten amphibian barges for the opening the the second front, was announced yesterday by Peter Shipka, national treasurer of the International Workers Order, Inc., as one phase of the labor fraternity's participation in the Third War Loan drive.

The amount of war bonds now held by the IWO national office totals $1,072,500.00. In addition to this, lodges and members of the Order throughout the United States have purchased many millions dollars more of war bonds and stamps since Pearl Harbor

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In New Command

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who assumes command of the 332nd Fighter Command, Selfridge Field, Mich., after having trained the 99th Fighter Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala., and taken it into combat in North Africa and Sicily. This photo was made when he was a captain in training at the Alabama airfield.

Chief of Negro Air Unit Tells How It Passed 'Test' Over Italy

By Eugene Gordon

One of the most significant statements of the war—not reported in the allegedly "free" commercial daily press—is the report by Lt.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., until recently commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, on his return from the Italian front.

Col. Davis, son of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, America's only general in a Negro population of more than 13,000,000, commanded the all-Negro 99th Fighter Squardron from Aug. 27, 1942, until Sept. 2, 1943—from the time it was conceived at Tuskegee, Ala., until after if had taken part in numerous fights above Sicily.

The 99th was intended by the government as an "experiment," according to Davis, "to determine whether the Negro pilot was physically, mentally and emotionally suited to the rigors of combat flying." The 30-year-old lieutenant colonel added: **"It is a very significant fact, I believed, that all members of this organization were impressed at all times with the knowledge that the future of the Negro in the air corps probably would be dependent largely upon the manner in which they carried out their mission."**

TEST CASE

The members of this unit thus became a test case for all the Negro people. It speaks well, therefore, for Americans' innate fairness that, seeing the double handicap facing the Negro flyers and ground crews, numerous influential officers interceded.

The first handicap was discrimination and segregation. The men must overcome a SENSE of this handicap before they are psychologically prepared for combat against an enemy whose stock in trade is discrimination and segregation of non-"Aryan" minority peoples. The second handicap, shared by the Negro fighters in common with their white fellow Americans, was that of overcoming and defeating the fascist opponent.

While the War Department was figuring what to do with its "experiment"—the Negro people, meanwhile, demanding action for the 99th—this squadron was undergoing a schedule of training far beyond the normal period. They profited immensely thereby. Col. Davis reports:

"The first act of the drama began the day before we sailed. The passenger list showed the transport commander that I was to be senior line officer on board the transport. I was directed to pick a staff consisting of an adjutant, mess officer, police and prison officer, and a provost marshal, and then to report to the transport commander as executive officer.

NEGRO AND WHITE

"The staff of colored officers carried out the orders and policies of the transport commander despite the fact that of the 4,000 troops on board less than 15 per cent were colored. After the first 24 hours or so of curiosity and wonder at this unusual staff of the transport commander, everything proceeded smoothly and without incident for the remainder of the eight - day voyage.

A military man doesn't criticize his superior in a report to the public. There are ways, however, by which he may indicate his feeling.

The youthful colonel's eyes twinkled, witnesses say, when he reported:

"During all this time the members of the squadron basked in the awe of the attention paid them by other soldiers on board and succeeded admirably in creating the impression that the colored pilot and the colored soldier are not so much different, after all."

From the moment of their landing at Casablanca to their entrance into combat, men of the 99th Fighter Squadron met only comradeship and cooperative goodwill. In French Morocco they were located near an American service command station—white, of course. Near them, also, was a fighter bomber group. Its commander was a Col. Stevenson, whom Col. Davis had known at West Point.

"Most cordial relations" existed between the Negro squadron and the white bomber group. Pilots of the two organizations "engaged in impromptu dogfights to determine the relative superiority of the P-40 and the A-36, and we were very happy to verify our belief that the P-40 was vastly superior in this phase of aerial combat."

The enlisted men of the two units "got together very well in all types of athletic contests and other means of recreation." Miss Josephine Baker, outspoken anti-fascist, "insisted on presenting several different groups of our officers to the prominent French and Arab families" in the town of Fez.

The 99th first went into combat over the island of Pantelleria, "no unit," in Col. Davis' opinion, having ever entered its initial fight "better trained or better equipped than the 99th Fighter Squadron."

FIGHTING IT OUT

The Germans were not so eager for fighting as they once had been. Col. Davis attributes this fact to losses among Nazi pilots. Pilots of the 99th, on the other hand, "who were initially uncertain of themselves, had now developed a very strong fighting spirit and were eager for an opportunity to meet the German and really fight it out."

After the middle of July the 99th pilots "no longer dreamed only of the girls back home. "Instead, they dreamed about a German pilot who would be foolish enough to slug it out in aerial combat."

The Negro flyers participated in almost all engagements after that. They were visited in the field by such high-ranking officers as Air Marshal Cunningham, in command of the Tactical Air Forces; General House, commanding general of the 12th Air Support Command; General Doolittle, in command of the Strategical Air Force. General Eisenhower visited them on a day when they had downed several of the enemy.

TIME FOR CHANGE

One would judge from Col. Davis' report that it is high time for the War Department to stop experimenting and to enlist Negro men and assign Negro officers in greater numbers and without the sponsorship of that anachronism of the Civil War—Col. Jim Crow.

The report concludes:

"On Sept. 2 I received orders assigning me to the 332nd Fighter Group and left for the States. I believe that the men I left behind, instead of being the fledglings they were on the first of June, are now seasoned veterans of a combat experience of which all of us may well be proud. . . . I I can tell you that the men of my squadron, and my other comrades at the front, are just as interested in what you are doing back here as what they are doing over there. They are hitting hard — all of them, of all races, colors and creeds. . . . I earnestly hope every Negro in America will do his part in the Third War Loan to keep faith with our fighting men. . . ."

Powell Calls for Big Negro Registration

Any Negro who fails to register is politically lynching himself, his family and his race, City Councilman Adam Clayton Powell told the Negro people of New York in a signed editorial in the current issue of the Peoples Voice, Harlem newspaper.

Councilman Powell is the only Negro in the City Council and is head of the powerful Peoples Committee of Harlem. His warning was delivered as the city is preparing for the registration period starting next Monday and extending to Oct. 6.

"Ten million blacks and whites are fighting in the poll tax states for the privilege of voting," the editorial said. "We have the privilege in New York and we must use it."

In discussing the candidates to be supported, Councilman Powell urged the people of Manhattan to support the two Negro nominees for the City Council, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and John Ross, Jr. He predicted that if both receive Negro support, one will be elected.

Davis, who is the Communist Party candidate, is receiving wide backing from trade unionists, Negro and white, and from many prominent citizens of the country. An outstanding fighter for the rights and aims of the Negro people, Davis is being endorsed by a large number of prominent Harlem community leaders of all parties and organizations. A non-partisan committee of these leaders and of many well-known white figures from every walk of life is being organized to back him.

Ross is a Republican nominee who is not well-known in Harlem.

Powell also appealed for full support to Francis Rivers, candidate for city judge on the Republican and ALP tickets. He said that this was the most important opportunity the Negro people have had since Reconstruction Days to elect a man to so high a post.

Reveal Story of Hess 'Peace' Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

Churchill government, which he sought to oust.

He proposed the following terms:

1. Germany would be given a free hand in Europe.

2. Britain would be given a free hand in the British Empire, except that former German colonies must be returned to the Reich.

3. Russia would be included in the Nazi concept of Asia, except that Germany would have certain demands to make of the Soviet Union which must be satisfied either by negotiation or war. However, Hess emphasized that Hitler was not contemplating war against Russia.

4. Britain would evacuate Iraq.

5. The peace agreement would specify reciprocal indemnification for British and German nationals whose property had been expropriated as a result of the war.

6. Hess' proposal could be considered only on the understanding that Germany would negotiate with a British government other than Churchill's. Hess charged that Churchill had planned war since 1936 and said he and his colleagues were not acceptable to Hitler for negotiations.

Hess said his flight had been planned to give the British an opportunity of opening peace conversations without losing prestige.

But he warned, the authoritative statement said, that if Britain rejected his terms, it would be Hitler's "duty" to destroy the country and keep it permanently subjected after the war.

Italy and the Second Front

"From Calais to Dover
Is twenty miles over."—An old school rhyme.

By Robert Minor

The most important newspaper in the western half of the world is the Daily Worker. This is the considered opinion of many thousands of the most alert minds in America, including some decisive forces in our great trade unions and all members of the Communist Party.

Yet this daily newspaper institution is maintained on a budget no bigger than the amount spent by some of the larger commercial newspapers on the smallest and most insignificant departments of their big organizations.

ROBERT MINOR

We must remember this especially when an imperfection appears in some detail of the work that this magnificent newspaper is doing for our country and for our labor movement. Any such occasion must inspire us to give the Daily Worker stronger support, knowing how vital is the need for it to develop to many times its present material strength and circulation.

By necessity of severe limitation of space, in reporting my speech of last Monday night at the Brooklyn election rally for Peter V. Cacchione, the Daily Worker omitted from that section which dealt with the military situation a certain passage, the absence of which may lead to a wrong impression. If taken alone, the expression I used, "the central theatre of war which embraces Continental Europe from the Dnieper to the British Channel," though it was correctly reported, may give the impression that the action on the Italian Peninsula is in fact an entrance of our forces into the central theatre of war. In order to prevent such a dangerous misunderstanding, I would like to add the passage of my speech which followed immediately, but which was omitted in the report, the exact words of which were:

"If we succeed in forming a front at the thin neck of Italy at about the level of Florence to engage Germans in their expected struggle to hold the Po Valley, we shall have created a front of about **125 miles.** We will be on a Peninsula at a point about as wide as the narrowest part of Florida. Our front in the Italian Peninsula will, at first at least, be no larger than the front we had in Sicily, a little over 100 miles.

"In that case, together with the British and Canadians, we shall have established a front approximately as long as the distance from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Montauk Point, L. I., while the Russians hold a front of 1,800 miles, or a distance from New Orleans to Winnipeg, Canada. We, together with the British and Canadians, would be keeping the Germans busy on a front **one-sixth as long as the Russians are now fighting against Finland alone."**

I also said that "the main body of the British and American forces are now in the British Isles. No one would think of removing this main force over the long distance away from England through the Mediterranean to Italy, thus leaving England stripped across a 20-mile channel from Hitler-occupied France. But common sense as well as all military sense calls for **the use of this main body of the British and American armies immediately in a drive directly across the Chanel into occupied France or Belgium. . . .**

"If this main body of the American and British troops is not used now in this attack straight across the Channel they will not be used at all, because they cannot, in common sense, be used in any other manner.

"That would mean that the decisive forces of Great Britain and America (which are not in Italy or Africa, but in the British Isles) would not be used in the great decisive action of this war which is now in process.

"When we express the correct judgment that the United Nations have a present superiority of forces, we must conclude that the initiative must be taken by us in major offensive action. One cannot find reassurance in a policy simply of seeking 'vulnerable points,' which is the terminology of defensive warfare. Offensive warfare finds not merely 'vulnerable points'; but once have decided that the relationship of forces justifies offensive warfare, **we seek the decisive point.** The fact that we are now superior in force gives into our hands the role of the offensive. And in spite of all the contrary indications in the papers, it is my firm belief that the national interest of our country so clearly calls for a second front drive immediately across the Channel, that the democratic voice of Amreica can be made decisive for that action."

Lewis Attacked at Illinois AFL Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—Support for a fourth term for President Roosevelt and the exclusion of John L. Lewis from the AFL were the objectives today of the win-the-war forces at the 61st annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor in Springfield.

The fourth term resolution was sponsored by the Chicago Teamsters' Local 753, and Lloyd A. Thrush, International President of the Progressive Miners of America, led the fight for Lewis' rejection.

Thrush introduced one of several resolutions calling upon the National AFL convention "to reject John Lewis' application for re-admission (to the AFL) on any terms whatsoever." The resolution assailed Lewis' "lust for power" and "his ruthless disregard of the fundamental principles of democratic unionism."

BRAND LEWIS

The Springfield labor body brought in a similar resolution branding Lewis as "the direct cause of the enactment into law of the Smith Connally Bill, and a renegade whose actions have blackened the whole cause of organized labor in the eyes of the public."

One delegate representing the Milk Wagon Drivers termed Lewis an "aid to the enemy."

As the convention got under full swing, several key leaders declared they would support the fourth term resolution, and a fight on the floor was expected.

Strong win-the-war sentiment was shown by both AFL leaders and rank-and-file delegates. In his keynote address before the 1,200 delegates, Reuben G. Soderstrom, Federation president, declared:

"The United Nations are engaged in a life-and-death struggle to preserve our common heritage and our common destiny."

The win-the-war sentiment was further revealed by the acclaim that Soderstrom received when he made the forthright declaration that "organized labor is supporting President Roosevelt."

URGES INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNITY

Unity and pro-war sentiment also came from the Post Office Clerks of Chicago, who sponsored a resolution calling for international trade union unity. Similar sentiment was voiced by the Painters. The Post Office Clerks also support a move to eliminate the poll tax.

The Painters Local 194 called for labor representation at the peace conference which had the indorsement of the Illinois Painters' conference.

Sadly lacking at the convention was the inability of delegates to see the need for the urgency of a second front on the continent of Europe.

The nearest approach to second front sentiment came from one delegate of the International Ladies Garment Workers who hailed "signs of imminent offensives supported by greater production for the war effort."

Soderstrom, in his address, called for "mobilization of all of our Nation's resources in order to make common cause of the great task of achieving a speedy victory." He summarized the tremendous contributions of labor to the war effort and concluded with a stirring salute to the country's soldiers.

Backing Soderstrom's support to the war program, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Chicago Federation, declared:

"We shall have to produce as much in the next four months as we produced in the last eight. We shall need the assistance of every man, woman and child in the United States and shall need to get everybody we can into industry."

Keenan, who is national vice chairman of the War Production Board, added:

"And nobody can do the job better than labor and management tied together to work out the kinks."

Unity of the labor movement was called for in the report of the executive committee.

"A united labor movement would be beneficial to our whole war effort," the report said, pointing out that where the AFL and CIO had been working together "it is a step in the right direction."

Other resolutions introduced in the first day of the convention called for support of price roll back legislation and repeal of the Smith-Connally Act.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

SYNOPSIS: Young Frits Hellwig, a youth who has grown up under Nazi rule in Germany, has just learned that a fugitive from the Concentration Camp at Westhofen has been captured. The unlucky man is one of seven prisoners who escaped two days earlier. Frits, whose new brown jacket was stolen from the school woodhouse by one of the escaping prisoners, is surprised to realize that he is ashamed of having given a detailed description of the jacket to the police. Now he wishes ardently that the men will evade the pursuers who are combing the countryside.

GEORGE HEISLER is one of the seven men who has made his escape from Westhofen. He does not know that another prisoner has already been caught. In various parts of the countryside old friends and co-workers of George wait to help him.

ON ONE occasion two dozen prisoners hod been taken through Liebau; even before they reached the camp they had been in so deplorable a condition that people were horrified, and one woman in the village had wept openly. In the evening, the young new mayor of the village had summoned the woman to his house. Even though she was his aunt, he made it clear to her that her blubbering could bring incalculable harm not only to herself but to her sons, his cousins; one of the cousins was also his brother-in-law. It had been the younger people in the village, boys as well as girls, who could explain to their parents exactly why and for whom the camp was there—young people professed to know everything better than the old ones. In the old days the youngsters had claimed to have a superior knowledge of what was good, but now their knowledge ran to what was evil. Since nothing could be done about the camp, the villagers had come to accept the many orders for vegetables and cucumbers and to welcome the profitable intercourse that always follows in the wake of maintaining a large number of people.

But yesterday morning, when the sirens began their racket, when guards semed to shoot out of the earth in every street, when rumors of the escape began to spread, and when an honest-to-goodness fugitive was captured in their very midst at noon, the camp, to which they had long ago become accustomed, was erected all over again, as it were. It was as if new walls were being built, new barbed wire spliced. The woman had received a warning from her nephew, the mayor, almost three years ago, wept openly last night for the second time. Why had it been necessary, as long as the fugitive had been caught anyway, to crush one's heels down on his fingers when he tried to cling to the edge of the car?

Young Hellwig had been witness to all this. Ever since he had begun to think independently, the camp had been there, and so had the explanations for its being. He had no other knowledge. He had still been a boy when the camp had been built. Now he was almost a youth, and it was being built once more, so to speak.

Surely all of them in there couldn't be scoundrels and madmen, said the people. That riverman, for instance, he hadn't been a scoundrel, had he? When Hellwig's quiet mother said: "No!" young Hellwig looked at her. He felt strangely uneasy. Why had everything been called off for tonight? He was fond of his usual companions, liked noise, war games, marching. He had grown up in the midst of a din of trumpets, fanfares, Heils, and marching steps. Suddenly, this evening everything had come to a stop for two minutes. Music and drumming had ceased, and one could hear the faint little sounds that at other times were inaudible. Why had the old gardener looked at him so strangely this noon? There were others who commended Hellwig. Because of his detailed description, they said, the fugitive had been caught.

Up the field path and over a rise walked Hellwig. He saw the older Alger among his beets and called out to him. Alger, red and perspiring from his work, came to the edge of the path. "Just think of all he's been through today," said Hellwig to himself, as if he felt he must defend the man. Alger described everything to him, he might have been describing a hunt. A moment ago he had been only a peasant going to his field earlier than the others. His description made him Storm Trooper Alger, a man who might advance to be a Zillich if he were given a chance. Once Zillich himself had been just an Alger, a peasant from Wertheim am Main. He, too, had got up early in the morning and sweated mightily, though in vain, for he had lost his tiny farm at a forced sale. Hellwig knew Zillich personally, for occasionally he came in from Westhofen when he was off duty, and dropped in at the inn and discussed village affairs. As Alger was telling him about the hunt, Hellwig lowered his eyes. At the end Alger said: "Your jacket? How do I know? No, that must have been another one of them. You'll have to catch him yourself, Fritz. Mine wasn't wearing a coat." Hellwig shrugged his shoulders. Relieved rather than disappointed, he trudged on towards the school, whose yellowish facade beckoned across the field.

CHAPTER III

On this Thursday morn' ' ' fons Mettenheimer, the c. old paperhanger, who for 30 years had been employed by Heilbach, Interior Decorators, in Frankfurt, received a summons from the Gestapo.

When something unusual and incomprehensible befalls a man, he searches within the incomprehensible for the one point that touches the periphery of his everyday life. Hence Mettenheimer's first thought was to tell his firm he could not come to work When Siemsen, the manager, came to the telephone, he told him that he would have to have the day off. Since Mettenheimer was his best workman, this was rather inconvenient for Siemsen, for the Gerhardts' house on Miquelstrasse was to be ready for occupancy by the end of the week. Brand, the new tenant, had had everything fumigated that might have been contaminated by Jews, a request with which the firm of Heilbach had been glad to comply.

What's the matter?" asked Siemsen.

"I can't tell you now," answered Mettenheimer.

"Can't you at least come in after lunch?"

"I can't tell yet."

Every man who is faced with the possibility of a calamity inevitably plants himself upon the bedrock of his individual character. For one man this may be an idea; for another, his faith; for a third it may be love of family. Some there are who have no such bedrock, who find themselves standing on quicksand. The whole outer life, with all its terrors, may avalanche upon them, burying them inexorably.

After he had quickly reassured himself that "God" was still there—he usually gave scant thought to Him, being content to leave churchgoing to his wife—Mettenheimer sat down on a benoh near the streetcar stop at which he usually boarded the car that took him to his work in the western part of the city.

His left hand began to tremble. This, however, was but an after-effect, a merely outward manifestation. His first consternation had passed. Now he thought not of his wife and children, but exclusively of himself. Of himself who seemed to be in a fragile body which, for God knows what reason, might be tortured.

He waited until his hand had ceased to tremble. Then he got up, intending to continue on foot. He had plenty of time. His summons said nine-thirty. He'd rather get to his destination, though, and wait there. By this, too, he showed that in his way he was courageous.

He walked along down the street until he came to Police Headquarters. His thoughts were now quite calm. After all, the cause of his summons could only be something connected with George, the onetime husband of his second daughter, Elly. But this fellow was behind lock and key, had been for years. There couldn't be any new developments along that line because he himself, George's former father-in-law, had been questioned about that affair at the end of '35. And that occasion had shown clearly that he himself had strongly opposed the marriage, and that, as far as George Heisler was concerned, he was entirely of one mind with his questioners. They had advised him at the time to persuade Elly to get a divorce. True, he hadn't done it. But that really had nothing to do with the matter, thought Mettenheimer, that was something entirely different.

He sat down on the nearest bench. "In that house over there, number 8, I once did a papering job. How they used to quarrel, husband and wife, whether it was to be flowers or stripes, blue or green, for the front room. I advised them to take yellow. I papered your walls, you two, and I shall continue to do so, I am a paperhanger."

They surely could only want to see him about something connected with that fellow. He had never been one of those fathers to get into arguments with clergymen on matters of religion. His youngest child would keep on at school, but only until Easter. He could not for the life of him see pug-nosed little Liesbeth in the role of champion of the Church. Nor had he hesitated to explain this to the priest, when the latter put out a feeler. Let the child do what the school demanded of her; let her take her part in all the other girls' activities. He wouldn't have her do the things that were frowned upon, but would insist that she do what all the others were doing—except, perhaps, on high feast days. He felt confident that in spite of all the tomfoolery girls were being taught these days, he and his wife would be able to make a decent person out of Liesbeth. He had confidence in his ability to make a decent person even out of Elly's little boy, that child without a father.

"Alfons, the son of your second daughter, Elisabeth, familiarly known as Elly, was living at your flat all the time from December '33 to March '34 and during the daytime from March '34 to today. Is that correct?"

"Yes, Herr Kommissar," said Mettenheimer. He thought to himself. "What the dickens does he want with the child? He couldn't possibly have summoned me on his account. How does he know all this, anyway?"

The young man in the armchair under Hitler's picture could hardly be more than thirty. As if the room were divided into two zones by a line drawn across the desk, Mettenheimer was breathing with difficulty and perspiring all over, while the young man facing him looked brisk and the air he breathed was no doubt cooler.

"You have five grandchildren. Why are you taking care of this child?"

"My daughter works in an office during the day."

"What does he want of me, anyway?" asked Mettenheimer of himself. "I'm not going to let myself be intimidated by such a young squirt, his room is like any other and this young man is just like any other young man. . . ." He wiped his face. The young commissar watched him attentively out of his alert gray eyes. The paperhanger kept his crumpled handkerchief in his hand.

"There are children's homes. Your daughter is earning money. She has been earning 125 marks since April of this year. That ought to enable her to take care of the child."

Mettenheimer switched his handkerchief to his other hand.

"Why are you helping out this daughter of yours when she is quite able to take care of herself?"

"She is alone," answered Mettenheimer. "Her husband. . . ."

The young man looked at him briefly. Then he said: "Sit down, Herr Mettenheimer."

Mettenheimer sat down. He suddenly felt that in another minute he would have collapsed. He put his handkerchief into his coat pocket.

"Your daughter Elly's husband was sent to Westhofen in January '34!"

"Herr Kommissar!" exclaimed Mettenheimer, half rising from his chair. Then he dropped back again and said calmly: "I never wanted to have anything to do with that man. I told him never to darken my door again. Toward the end my daughter wasn't living with him."

"In the spring of '32 your daughter was living in your home. In June and July of that year she lived with her husband again. After that she went back to you. Your daughter is not divorced?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

"Herr Kommissar," said Mettenheimer, looking in vain for his handkerchief in his trouser pockets, "while she married that man against our wishes. . . ."

"Nevertheless, you, her father, were opposed to her getting a divorce."

The room was not an ordinary room after all. What made it so terrible was the fact that it was quiet and light, delicately speckled by the foliage of a tree, quite an ordinary room looking out on a garden. What made it even more terrible, this young man was such a very ordinary young man with gray eyes and light hair, and yet he was all-knowing and all-powerful.

"You are a Catholic?"

"Yes, sir."

"And for that reason you were opposed to the divorce?"

"No, but matrimony. . . ."

"Is sacred to you? Right? To you being married to a scoundrel is something sacred?"

"One can never tell in advance whether somebody is going to turn out a scoundrel," said Mettenheimer softly.

The young man contemplated him for a little while and then said: "You put your handkerchief in your left coat pocket."

Suddenly he banged on the table. "What kind of an upbringing did you give your daughter to have her take such a blackguard?" he shouted.

"I've brought up five children, Herr Kommissar. They've all done me honor. My eldest daughter's husband is a storm-troop leader. My eldest son. . . ."

"I did not ask you about your other children. I'm only asking about your daughter Elisabeth. You let your daughter marry this fellow Heisler. Late last year you even went with her to Westhofen."

(Continued Tomorrow)

ILGWU Group Flays Nagler Attack on USSR

Union Lookout

Goodbye submarines when U.S.S. NMU begins chasing the sea snakes, say union seamen as they speed their drive for a half million dollar subchaser. Union members have promised to buy $500,000 War Bonds by October 2 to underwrite the purchase of the sub hunter. They have passed the $375,000 mark already.

Fifteen thousand brush artists on the scaffolds on the sides of New York's skyscrapers will give every cent they make next Saturday to win-the-war causes, says Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer, District Council No. 9. Seventy-five per cent of the $60,000 that's expected will pass through Labor War Chest enroute to Russian War Relief, China War Relief, British War Relief, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, etc. The remaining 25 per cent will buy $50 War Bonds for each of the 600 District Council members in the armed services. . . . District Council 18 of Brooklyn is participating with No. 9 in the big victory day gifts.

"The Spirit of the Bakery Workers" will soon be bombing Berlin or Tokio, says the latest bulletin from the bread baking front, where the Joint Board Victory Committee of the New York AFL bakers' local unions is conducting a drive to sell $300,000 in War Bonds. The bond sale receipts will buy a bomber for the armed services, which will be named "The Spirit of the Bakery Workers."

Millions of nickels in the slot have netted Horn and Hardart $7,600,000 profits in six years, remarks the special Horn and Hardart issue of the AFL Trade Union Record, and the company can surely afford to pay good wages, it adds. But a collective bargaining pact must come first. So the Bakers Union is going all out for victory in the election tomorrow when the Automat and other Horn and Hardart workers will choose their collective bargaining agent.

Cosmetics of the Helena Gourelli Rubenstein plant in Long Island City will henceforth be CIO products, turned out under a contract with Local 149, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. The contract just signed gives the union one of its best. The 300 workers receive a raise from 7½ to 20 cents an hour, vacations ranging from three days to two months, with latter affecting some two-thirds of the workers and minimum scales for all classifications. The road to progress for these workers began about a year ago when they threw John L. Lewis' District 50 into the ash can.

Carl Kinais, veteran Army pilot, who fought the Japanese in the Aleutians before getting an honorable discharge, had a good answer for a bureaucratic supervisor at the Republic aircraft plant at Farmingdale, L. I., who "threatened" to have him sent back to the Army. Kinais replied that it was an honor to fight for his country. . . . All Kinais had done to rouse the wrath of the supervisor was to ask for work as a machinist. He had been hired as a machinist, a job for which he'd had ten years' experience. But he was put at routine assembly work in the fuselage department instead. . . . The UAW-CIO Long Island Aircraft Organizing Committee insists he get the machinist work.

Fourteen teachers of Jr. High School 227, Brooklyn, have asked the Kings County Supreme Court for the right to examine a colleague on charges of spreading defeatist propaganda and fomenting race prejudice, says the New York "Teacher News," union organ. . . . The 14 teachers say that Miss May S. Quinn, civics and history teacher, has praised Hitler and Mussolini; called Italian pupils "greasy foreigners," used an anti-Semitic leaflet in her class, said our boys are fighting for nothing, etc., etc. Miss Quinn replied by filing a suit for $150,000 libel. . . . Every classroom must become a "citadel" for victory in the war, says "Teacher News."

Delegates to the last convention of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers hadn't forgotten the way Richard Carter, a Negro delegate from the Great Lakes, sang the "Old Time Religion." They called for the song again when they saw Carter in the convention at the Hotel Commodore yesterday. And many joined in the chorus as Carter's voice filled the ballroom. . . . An Irish tenor was applauded, too, as Joe Craven of Philadelphia sang "Mother Machree."

It's not our fault this isn't a regular trade union story. There just wasn't any union on the huge tomato growing farm, where two workers burned to death near Quakertown, Pa. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tells New Yorkers that Mrs. Odell May and Willie Cooper, two of 50 Negro migratory workers from Florida on the tomato farm, perished because of bad housing. They were housed on the third floor of a flimsy barn, with only one exit, when the building went up in flames. They hadn't a chance. . . . Other workers there lived in low chicken coops. . . . The state is prosecuting the grower, Edward O. Martin, as responsible for the deaths. . . .

Council Probe of Food Graft Trails Mayor's Exposure

The City Council committee investigating the La Guardia administration presented a four - hour anti-climatic public performance yesterday charging city food buyers with accepting gratuities in the form of free meat, butter and eggs from big packing firms six days after the Mayor had denounced them as "chiselers" and ordered them tried in departmental trials.

Named in testimony at the committee's second public hearing were Edward J. Hetherington, chief food inspector of the Comptroller's office; Joseph J. Krumback, also food inspector, and George Basso, chief food buyer of the Department of Purchase.

Charges against the men are being investigated by District Attorney Frank Hogan, according to Councilman Walter Hart, committee chairman.

Hart, who acted as committee counsel during the hearing, charged that the counter-investigation of the case by the Mayor and Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands, a move that has taken much wind out of the committee's sails, was an act of "sabotage."

Commissioner of the Department of Purchase Albert Pleydell, called to testify on his methods of buying food for city institutions, angrily asserted that the Hart Committee was interfering with his work.

He said he was scheduled to confer today with OPA officials in Washington on important matters of the city's food supply, but the committee, holding him as a witness, denied him permission to leave the city.

Hetherington, according to testimony of Clifford Peterson, Armour & Co. branch manager, got free meat from 1941 to 1942 by maintaining an account with Armours under the ficticious name of Decker. Hetherington never paid this bill and the account was finally closed when it showed "too large a balance."

Hetherington featured in the first committee hearing, admitting he had used a city car illegally for a trip to Canada. He was later punished with a departmental fine.

Isadore Schwartz, Armour egg salesman, testified Hetherington got eggs and butter on the ficticious account.

ADMITS "PRIVILEGE"

Klumback, a food inspector who had worked for 20 years for Wilson & Co., admitted he, too, had an account with his former employer and that he purchased large quantities of meat through this account for other inspectors. He said he was "grateful" to Wilson & Co. for extending him this privilege.

Commissioner Pleydell was questioned at length by Hart concerning a "petty cash" of more than $100,000 against which checks were issued for city purchases of food by Hetherington and Basso.

He said the food shortage forced the department to use the petty cash system. It was entered into, he explained, on the basis of a war emergency purchasing measure adopted by the Board of Estimate.

Pleydell declared that if it were not for this spot cash method the city institutions would have often gone without food.

Hart insisted the city should purchase its food, as in the past, on a credit arrangement.

"Don't you know, Councilman, that there's a war going on and food is hard to get?" Pleydell shot back. "On the floor of the food exchange I was told to put up cash and get money on the line to get delivery of the food."

Also questioned was Nick Penanchio, private vegetable contractor, through whom Hetherington and Basso purchased for the city large quantities of beans and beets. He vigorously denied he had overcharged the city through commissions and trucking charges.

Yanks Look Down from Sorrento

Scene on the Sorrento Peninsula overlooking the Naples gulf. Troops of the U. S. Fifth Army have scaled these heights.

Mass. CIO Asks Blows in West, 4th Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Two hundred and fifty delegates of the Massachusetts CIO at a Political Action Conference here this week unanimously endorsed the national CIO political action program, back President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and demanded immediate invasion of Western Europe. The delegates represented some 200,000 CIO workers in the state.

Joseph Salerno, state president, urged all union locals to rally their membership around the CIO political action program.

"Until we get the twelve million organized workers to vote for government officials with the same interest as they vote for union officials, we are not doing a good job," he stated.

He pointed out that labor cannot blame FDR for all the bad actions of Congress anymore than it can blame a union president for the actions of a bad executive board. And concluded with a ringing appeal to labor to march forward for the full destruction of fascism.

The resolution for the immediate invasion of Europe called upon the locals to "initiate special production drives in all organized war plants, to support fully the 'Back the Attack' Bond drive, to organize mass blood donations, to cooperate in organizing a labor War Bond Rally on Boston Common."

WOMEN VOTERS

In the discussion the delegates noted the importance of not only getting CIO members to register to vote, but to also get their wives to register.

Nathan Mills, representing the huge General Electric Local 201 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers urged that the CIO undertake to involve the AFL locals, Railroad Brotherhood locals, farmers' organizations and all other community organizations.

It is significant that Sam Sandberg, a local Trotskyite who had been bragging that he would raise "fire-works" at the conference, did not dare to oppose the CIO program at the conference when he saw how enthusiastically the delegates greeted it.

The conference elected a committee of ten to plan a campaign to broaden the activity to the AFL and other organizations, and to jointly work out plans for a broad Peoples' Political Action Conference in the near fuutre.

HILLMAN SPEAKS AT UNITY BANQUET

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Unity of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, progressives in politics, and of farm groups for support to the domestic and war policies of the Administration and for changing the Congress in 1944 was given impetus at a banquet in the Radisson Hotel here Sunday night, addressed by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Spokesmen for the various groups represented by the more than 50 individuals present at the banquet, emphasized the necessity of strengthening the unity that already exists, particularly in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Typical of the expressions at the banquet were those of Harold Seavey of the AFL Teamsters and chairman of the AFL Political Committee of Minneapolis, who stated: "We have gone through a painful stage of evolution, but have learned the necessity not only of uniting our political strength for the moment, but of the necessity of a permanent united political committee."

Bronx CIO Voters Meet Tomorrow

Representatives of 25,000 CIO members living in the borough of the Bronx will gather in a voter's convention at 8 P. M. tomorrow, (Friday) at Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard.

Purpose of the convention is to present the CIO program on cost of living, winning the war, taxes, social security, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, Smith-Connally Bill, etc. to the Bronx delegation in Congress and to put them on record on these vital issues.

For the first time all three congressmen, Representatives Charles Buckley, John Lynch and James Fitzpatrick will attend a meeting of Bronx voters together. They will be asked to explain their positions on the question raised during the last session of Congress and to state their policies for the future.

The opening gun in the campaign to send Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union and former member of the City Council, back to the councilmanic chamber will be heard. Mr. Quill who will run for office as an independent labor candidate, will be a featured speaker.

Helps Enemy, Say Garment Workers

Isidore Nagler, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and AFL delegate to the just concluded Southport convention of the British Trades Union Congress was yesterday branded by garment workers as a helper to the Axis by his attacks upon the Soviet Union.

The statement, issued by the Ladies Garment Workers Committee for American-Soviet Friendship, referred to his speech before the British labor convention at which he charged that the Soviet trade unions are "not free." Nagler said that was the reason why the AFL refuses to enter into any international body which includes Soviet labor.

The statement follows:

At a time when every honest and patriotic American is thinking in terms of bringing about closer collaboration between our country, Britain and the Soviet Union, a representative of our union, Isidore Nagler, manager of Local 10, ILGWU, echoes enemy anti-Soviet lies.

Thus Nagler indulged in what Brendan Bracken, British Secretary of Information, aptly called propaganda in aid of Hitler—for Bracken stated that those who indulge in propaganda that tends to divide our allies **are aiding the enemy.**

In his demagogic speech at the British Trades Union Congress, Nagler not only spoke against an alliance of the American, British and Soviet trade unions, but he stated that "such an alliance would injure the United Nations in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion."

Nagler, who in reality spoke for the defeatist clique of the AFL executive council and for their Social-Democratic groups, Dubinsky, Antonini, Chanin and the corrupt Jewish Daily Forward clique, aimed not only to undermine American-Soviet relations, but to disrupt the existing Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council.

This is in line with their policy of prolonging the war regardless of cost in human lives, in their hopes for an eventual defeat of our Soviet ally.

The members of the ILGWU cannot and must not allow the rest of organized labor and the world to think that Nagler in any way spoke in our name nor did he represent our great union.

In spite of the Naglers, Dubinskys and Chanins, the British Trades Union Congress decided to call a World Trade Union Congress that will include the unions of all Allied nations, as well as Latin America and the underground.

Let the ILGWU members speak out in endorsement of this World Trades Union Congress. Let us make known to the leaders of our union and the whole labor movement that we are for Allied labor unity, which will hasten victory and secure for labor its rights in the post-war period. This will be the best answer and the worst defeat for those who want to prevent unity at home and unity of the United Nations.

R. J. Thomas Defies Texas Ban on Talk

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (UP).—R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), challenged Texas officials today to arrest him for soliciting union members without a license when he makes a speech tomorrow night before a mass meeting at Goose Creek, a suburb of Houston.

Thomas issued the challenge as he left Detroit to test the constitutionality of a newly-enacted Texas law that makes it a misdemeanor for anyone without a license to ask people to join a union.

Ernest Goodman, Thomas' attorney, said he would be on hand to fight the case when Thomas issues his plea to the crowd to join the Oil Workers Union (CIO) at the Goose Creek meeting. Maximum penalty for violating the law, Goodman said, is a 60-day jail term and $500 fine.

R. J. THOMAS

TEXAS OFFICIAL SET TO ARREST THOMAS

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 22 (UP).—Officials of Harris County today accepted the challenge of R. J. Thomas, President of the CIO United Automobile Workers, to arrest him for unlicensed solicitation of union members when he addresses a labor rally tomorrow night at suburban pelly city.

Sheriff Neal Polk said "if he or anybody else violates a Texas law in Harris County, he will be arrested." District Attorney W. K. Richardson said his office would be "perfectly willing" to help test the constitutionality of the statute.

Civil Service Union Hears Report on War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—Three hundred delegates representing local government workers in cities, counties and states from coast to coast, assembled in convention this morning at the Hotel Carter here, to formulate a program that would take cognizance of their role as war workers.

The National Executive Board of the Union had met for two days previous to the opening sessions, discussing such a program for the public employee during the war.

The officers' report presented by Abram Flaxer sharply pointed out that only through spreading the organization and the tremendous gains made by the Union to the other unorganized locales, would the union actualy be fulfilling its role as war worker. "The union," declared President Flaxer, "is a war weapon today. That weapon must be sharpened by organizing the unorganized, spreading the union, helping to solve production and manpower problems through Labor-Management Committees."

The first sessions of the convention were opened by Mayor Frank Lausche of the City of Cleveland, who greeted the delegates.

The Reverend Poteat gave an invocation.

The union, numbering 38,500 members, recruits about 1,200 members monthly. Through their wage drives they won pay increases for 308,000 workers amounting to $73,000,000. This meant that every Union government worker through his activities won gains for ten other unorganized government workers. Today the standards in the local government service have been raised by 18.3 per cent where the SCMWA is organized, and only by 9 per cent on a national average.

Phila. Union Blasts Bullitt's 'Intrigues'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The "pro-fascist intrigues" of William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for mayor in Philadelphia, are denounced by Local 18, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO, in a sharp resolution. The resolution also attacks the reactionary record of Mayor Samuels, who seeks re-election as a Republican candidate, and declares the union supports neither. It supports only "those win-the-war progressive Democratic candidates, who are running for City Council."

Discussing Bullitt's record of appeasement of the fascists in Europe, the union points out that it "is important that Labor, in supporting the President's correct policies, guide him away from the appeasement of the Bullitt type of reactionary."

Lillian Hellman, Jean Muir Back Inter-Racial Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

the purpose or scope of the conference.

"It will meet, discuss, and pass its findings on to the city administration, after which it will go out of business," he said.

He emphasized that it was not a continuing or permanent body. It would "not however just ask that things be done," but would indicate to the city government how they were to be done.

Miss Muir added that it would be "a waste of time to spend the day placing blame because everybody knows who is at fault." The conference would, therefore, she said, "avoid such a negative attitude."

Miss Funn, in answer to a question, said the conference expected a "very large trade union representation."

Asked whether the conference resulted directly from the Harlem outbreak, Dr. Yergen said that what happened in Harlem was "the incident which gave rise to the desire for such a onferene."

Following Walter White's address at 2:30 the conference will be split into five discussion panels to consider the special problems of minority groups in wartime. Dr. Osborne is general chairman of the panel groups.

Miss Hellman, chairman of the panel on the discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces, will be assisted by the Rev. Ben Richardson, assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County, as discussion leader and secretary, respectively.

Miss Muir will be chairman of the panel on "Organized Racial Antagonisms." She will be assisted by Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, New York Public Library, as discussion leader, and Milton Kemnitz, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, as secretary.

The remaining panels will discuss employment and wages, consumer and housing problems, and educational and community facilities.

Your Money's Worth

'Save Linen--Buy Bonds,' Says Mom

Mom's in Civilian Defense now. She's joined the CDVO, and you know Mom! In her usual Mom fashion, she has thrown her resources, energies, devotion and keen mind into it.

Mom entered on the tidal wave of the Third War Loan, and volunteered her services as a Bondadier towards reaching the quota prescribed by our government, and if possible, going it one better.

Well, here's Mom ringing doorbells and getting pledges all over the place. No one can resist her cheerful, friendly smile.

Finally, she rings Mrs. Warren's bell, and a harassed-looking little woman opens the door. Mom tells her the purpose of her call.

"But, I really don't think I can do anything. Prices are so terribly high, and rents, and everything. I really would like to help, of course. . . ."

"To be sure," says Mom, "I know how it is. I have a large family and it really takes plenty to keep my house running smoothly."

Here's Mom, ringing doorbells all over the place.

Mrs. Warren invites Mom in, and as is usually the case where Mom is concerned, the ladies are talking like two old friends in a few minutes.

"You know," Mom says, "The only real solution is to plan a budget. So much and so much for this and that, and stick to it. That's what my family has been doing."

"But, it's difficult to do that. Prices keep changing all the time," Mrs. Warren protests.

"Well, that may be, but there are ways you can save money. For instance, by cleaning and remodeling old clothes instead of buying new ones, by doing our own laundry, by buying food carefully and preparing simple and nutritious meals, by lowering our light bills. A few chairs can be grouped around a single lamp if the lamp is bright enough."

"I do believe you've got some good points there. I'll certainly have to try it."

"You can also save your linens," Mom continues, "By machine-stitching frayed edges of towels and washcloths, for instance."

"You know, Mrs. Smith, I really feel ashamed of myself not to have thought of these things myself. I know how important it is for all of us to give as much as we can. The Third War Loan is terribly important. It's the least we can do."

"That's right," says Mom, "We've all got to tighten our belts and get into the scrap, if not with weapons then with money."

Mrs. Warren signed.

TODAY'S RECIPES

MACARONI AND EGG SALAD

¾ c. macaroni in 1-inch pieces.
3 c. boiling water
1 teasp. salt
6 tablesp. French dressing
½ c. coarsely shredded carrots
½ teasp. celery salt
2 tablesp. mayonnaise
2 shelled, hard-cooked eggs
Shredded salad greens

Cook macaroni in boiling water with salt until tender. Drain; then combine with French dressing, and let stand until cool. Add carrots, celery salt, and mayonnaise, and mix thoroughly. Then add sliced eggs, and toss lightly. Serve on shredded greens, or toss shredded greens with salad ingredients. Serves 4.

VARIATIONS:

1. Chopped parsley or watercress makes a nice addition to this salad and steps up the vitamin C.

2. Cold, leftover cooked vegetables may be substituted for the shredded carrots, if desired.

This salad is nice with toasted 100 per cent whole-wheat bread, strawberry preserves, and milk, for luncheon.

6 Decisive Weeks . . .

THE six weeks between OCTOBER 1st and NOVEMBER 15th will be eventful and decisive ones. The outcome of events taking place during those weeks will undoubtedly influence the future of yourself and your family—the future of our nation.

ARE we exaggerating? Well, judge for yourself: the AFL National Convention takes place on October 4th; the UAW Natioanl Convention on October 4th; and the CIO National Convention early in November. These Conventions in their deliberations must come to grips with problems affecting every trade unionist—every American.

FURTHERMORE the 78th Congress has reconvened and the weeks to come will see some of the most momentous sessions in the history of our country.

VITAL city and statewide elections will be taking place in many states this Fall—of major importance are those in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The results of these elections will have far-reaching effects.

YOU CAN SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER FOR THESE SIX VITAL WEEKS. WE ARE OFFERING YOU A SPECIAL RATE, SHORT-TERM COMBINATION SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER FROM OCTOBER 1st to NOVEMBER 15th FOR $2.00 in New York City — $1.50 outside of New York City.

YOU cannot afford to miss a single issue of the DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER during this period. We are attaching a subscription blank for your convenience. *USE IT TODAY!*

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4 More to Go! Yanks Beat Tigers with Borowy, 4-2

Win Puts Bombers Four Games from Flag; Keller Hits 3-Run Homer in First Inning; Victory Hank's 13th of Season

By C. E. Dexter

Joe McCarthy breathed a little easier late yesterday afternoon, as his Yankees drew one game closer to the pennant by turning back the Detroit Tigers at the Stadium, 4-2. Hank Borowy went all the way for the Bombers and notched his 13th win of the year as against nine defeats. The Yanks need only four more wins to clinch the flag.

For the Detroiters, it was Virgil Trucks on the mound until the 7th, when Hal Newhouser stepped in to relieve him. . . .

The Yanks scored three runs in the opening inning. With one man gone, Frankie Crosetti singled to left. Methany sacrificed Frankie to second and Bill Johnson's single put men on first and third . . . Big Charlie Keller then trudged to the plate and blasted a homerun into the right field bleachers, scoring 3 runs. . . .

In Detroit's half of the 6th inning, they eked across a single tally. . . . Joe Woods tripled to right field and scored on on infield out by Dick Wakefield. . . .

But the Bronxites came right back in the last half of the same frame with another run. . . . Etten singled to right. Joe Gordon followed it up with another single to left, but Etten was nabbed while trying to make 3rd. . . Tuck Stainback walked. Hank Borowy pushed a single through the box and Gordon went to 3rd. . . Crosetti forced Borowy at second while Gordon came across with the tally. . . .

The 7th inning saw Detroit garner their last run of the afternoon. . . . Outlaw singled to left. . . Radcliff, batting for Richards, slapped the ball at Crosetti whose throw to Gordon pulled Joe off the bag, and both men were safe. . . Harris then batted for Trucks, and forced Radcliff, Outlaw going to 3rd. . . Hoover then singled, scoring Outlaw with the Tiger's 2nd run. . . and so it remained—New York 4, Detroit 2. . . .

• • •

The attendance for the game was 3,062. . . Gordon handled 15 chances during the afternoon's play. . . . Weatherly was out of the lineup with an injured heel.

All-Star Major League Team Selected

The open season for sports writers' selection of All-American baseball teams opened with a bang with the publication of Nat Low's nominations for the 1943 All Slav-American Major League baseball team in the October issue of the **Fraternal Outlook**, monthly magazine of the International Workers Order.

"Slavs in Baseball" is the title of the article written by Nat Low in which he shows that Slavs are tops in baseball.

"Except for the stupid policy which keeps Negroes out," declard Low, "baseball is the most democratic sport we have."

Here is the fraternal magazine's all-Slav major league team, position by position:

Joe Kuhel, first base (Slovenian)

Ray Mack, second base (Bohemian)

Johnny Pesky, shortstop (Yugoslav)

George Kurowski, third base (Polish)

Lou Novikoff, left field (Russian)

Barney McCosky, center field (Lithuanian)

Stan Musial, right field (Polish)

Frank Pytlak, catcher (Polish)

Hal Newhouser, pitcher (Czechoslovak)

Johnny Podgajny, pitcher (Polish)

Steve Sundra, pitcher (Slovak).

Ruffing Whiffs 18, Beating Naval Team

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 22.—Maybe the Yankees could use a man like their ex-veteran, Red Ruffing, in the world series.

Ruffing yesterday whiffed 18 batsmen as he hurled the Army Sixth Ferrying Command to a 7 to 4 victory over the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station nine.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

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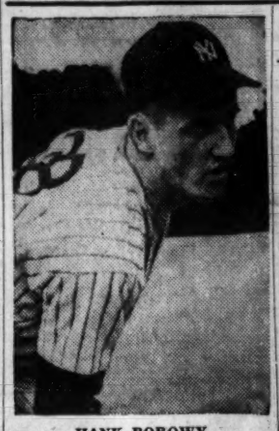


HANK BOROWY

Have You Written Your Sports Story Yet?

Have you gotten into the groove yet with YOUR contribution to the Sports Writing Contest of the Daily Worker?

It started yesterday and the columns are already coming in.

It's easy to enter. All you have to do is write a story on anything in the world of sports, past, present or future.

Everybody is eligible except staff writers of the D. W. . . . Columns must be no more than three typewritten pages, double-spaced, one side.

Every month, the four Judges, Nat Low, Mike Gold, Dave Farrell and Bill Mardo will select the "Column of the Month." The writer of the column will take in a big fight at Madison Square Garden from ringside. Before the bout he will have supper with the sports staff at a leading Broadway restaurant. After the fight he will be invited to write another column on the scrap as he witnessed it from ringside.

All manuscripts must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. None will be returned so make a duplicate copy of it.

Trade unionists, political leaders, poets, doctors, lawyers, novelists, housewives and all others are welcome to participate in this most novel of all contests.

Contributions should be addressed to Nat Low, sports editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

Hurry, hurry, hurry.

Life Is One Series of Crises For Firemen Johnny Murphy

"What was the toughest spot you ever were in?" Johnny Murphy, crack relief pitcher of the New York Yankees, was asked. It was a question that started the affable Fordham graduate, who unquestionably is the foremost relief pitcher of the majors in the past decade, a man who has just received his ten-year silver pass from the American League. Some rank Murphy still higher and term Johnny the No. 1 man among all pitchers, past and present, who have specialized almost exclusively in relief roles.

Johnny gulped a little at the question. It proved a poser to the man who had frequently gone in with the bases full and had faced such robust, hit-hungry clouters as Jimmie Foxx, Hank Greenberg, Ted Williams, Rudy York and others.

"Why, they're all tough spots," he said. "Joe McCarthy doesn't pick any easy ones for me. I only go in when we are a run or two ahead or the score is tied. So, it is up to me hold the lead or hold off the other guys until we can get in the lead. You can see my assignments are just one tough spot after another.

"My toughest spot was a game which isn't even in the American League records. It was a game in Washington in 1935, and I wasn't only pitching against the Senators, but against an approaching hurricane. And my failure to get the ball over not only cost us a victory, but cost Lou Gehrig three triples. Was I a popular guy around the club that night! I think they all could have killed me.

THEN THE SKIES DARKENED

"On the day before the Yankees had played an exhibition game in Norfolk and Gehrig was knocked unconscious by a pitched ball and had to be carried from the field. The attention of the entire nation was on that game in Washington. Everyone was interested to see whether Gehrig would play or whether his long playing streak, which then already was well past Everett Scott's old record, would come to an end.

"Lou still was dizzy from the blow, but he was back on first and in rare batting form. In three times up, he hit successive triples, and largely through his slugging we were six runs ahead when Washington came up for its fifth inning. The sky was getting darker and darker and a strong wind was blowing from the East. It was easy to see something was going to break. I was pitching and McCarthy said: 'Get 'em out quickly, Johnny, so we can get this over.'

"I never wanted to get a ball over so badly in my life, but I just couldn't locate the plate. I walked three successive batsmen. With all three, it was the same thing. I got in a hole when DiMaggio let the ball go through him, Bartell scored and Terry went to second. Leiber sacrificed Terry to third and Ott walked. Then I was called in. The tying run was on third and the so-called winning run on first. Terry put in three pinch-hitters and I sure gave them all I had. Leslie batted for Mancuso, and fouled out. I couldn't get them over for Ripple, batting for Whitehead, and he walked, filling the bases. Then I was faced with Koenig, the former Yankee, batting for Jackson. I got him on a curve for a third strike.

"We then scored a run in the eighth, but the Giants got it back in their half on a homer by Joe Moore, making the score 6 to 5. That was the only hit they made off me in two and one-third innings. Then, what had been a great Series and a great game suddenly blew up in the ninth when we closed with seven runs. That took all the fight out of the Giants, and in the last half I ended the Series by getting them out in order."

LADY LUCK OFTEN ON JOB

Johnny mused as he thought over some of the enemy rallies he had stopped.

"I again was relieving Lefty Gomez, this time in the ninth with a man on, the Yanks two runs to the good and none out. Larry Rosenthal, the first batter who faced me, greeted me with a triple, scoring one run and putting the tying run on third. I could see the coach tell Rosenthal not to leave the bag unless Trosky hit out of the infield. Well, Hal hit a grounder that took a 50-foot hop and we just barely got him at first. Larry could have walked in, but there he was still on third. On the next play, he was coached to go in. I've forgotten the hitter, but he smacked a terrific drive back at me. I stuck up my glove, managed to knock it down, and we caged Rosenthal between third and home and Rolfe ran him down. I retired the next man and we had another game."—(Sporting News.)

Some Imaginary Answers To Imaginary Questions

(The following contribution is from Bill Silverman, one of the best punsters we know.—Ed. Note.)

• • •

Dear Nat:

After reading your imaginary questions in your imaginary interview in Tuesday's column I thought that the readers (not imaginary) of the Daily Worker sports page would be interested in some imaginary answers to these imaginary questions.

So I made an imaginary trip to visit those people you imaginatively interviewed and these are the imaginary answers I got:

Babe Ruth: What's the color pink gotta do with that home run?

Max Schmeling: The note was B flat—and so was I.

Jack Dempsey: The ref MUSTA have been thinking about that watch alright. That's why I got that "longines" watch count.

Clair Bee: As long as there is a-tisket-a-tasket there'll always be a basket.

Frankie Sinkwich: That question caught me flat-footed. Would you mind repeating it?

Joe Louis: I think that question should have been—how much would Schmeling want?

Mickey Owen: I was thinking—wait 'til next year.

—Bill Silverman.

The LOW DOWN

Chapter 2: The World of Sports Is Most Democratic World of All

NAT LOW

In opening our discussion yesterday on the vital subject of sports and its relation to the people's movement, we attempted to identify and put our finger on the reasons for its mass appeal and attraction all over the world.

We advanced two reasons until space made us give pause. Firstly, that sports are synonomous with good health and, secondly, that sports are a positive means of expression for young people, an opportunity to find one's place in the scheme of things.

Today we would like to develop a third important reason for the great, mass appeal of sports.

• • •

Democracy in ACTION

Sports are deep-rooted among all people everywhere because on the athletic field there is brought into being the true democracy which people have fondly dreamed about for countless years—that is, complete and unwavering equality.

Human beings are basically sound, honest and democratic. That is a promise upon which all true social thought is based. All people desire to live in freedom and democracy. All people desire an opportunity to advance as far as their own talents will permit. These desires, however, are circumvented and castrated by certain evils of our society which run counter to the ideals of men.

The average man sees about him all kinds of chicanery, deceit and fraud. He witnesses the illicit advance of men far inferior to himself. He views with horror the sight of social parasites achieving wealth and security through graft and what is known in the United States as "pull."

He is sickened and disgusted by it all and turns away from it with fright.

But on the ball field, in the prize ring or on the basketball court men are refreshed and revitalized by the living fact that in sports the tradition is: "May the best man win."

The true democracy he fails to find in his every day social and economic life he discovers in sports.

It does not matter who your ancestors were or how much dough you've got in the bank or "who you know." . . . In the ring, for instance, once a fighter climbs through the ropes and the gong sounds to start the bout, he is on his own. Nothing, nothing at all, can aid him but his own talent, courage, strength, ability and intelligence.

In other words, in sports man stands on an equal footing with all other men and will rise or fall only on the basis of his own ability. In sports, it can truly be said that "all men are created equal."

• • •

Sports Heroes Mostly Common Folk

This thorough-going democracy which is so characteristic of sports, the "may the best man win" tradition, is best manifested by the heroes which sports has produced over the years. No other field of endeavor is so dominated by the common man as is the field of sports.

In almost everything else a bank account, a "family tree" or a Harvard accent is necessary and even a vital requisite for success.

But not so in sports. In sports the heroes come from the very core of the working people, the great mass of commonfolks who make up the world. Who are the greatest sports figures of the past twenty years?

• • •

Dempsey, Ruth, Gehrig and Louis

Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Joe Louis would certainly rank among them, eh? Well, without exception these four giant figures of the athletic world all spring from the poor, and the rock-bottom poor at that. Dempsey was a real wild boy of the road, dispossessed, hungry, lean and bitter. He spent many years of his youth riding the rails all over the country working in mines, mills, factories. Babe Ruth spent his youth in a Baltimore orphanage after his poverty-stricken parents had died. Lou Gehrig was born of immigrant German parents who were janitors all their lives. Joe Louis' forebears were slaves and Joe himself was born on a cotton plantation in Georgia.

Yet despite their humble origins, despite their different religions, nationalities and colors, these four athletes were able to scale the greatest heights to become world-wide figures who achieved fame and fortune.

And every year more and more ordinary, poor kids scale the same heights. Whereas in our day-to-day social life a por kid may break through and "make good" every once in a while, **in sports it happens every day, every month, every year. It happens because in sports there exists the deepest, fullest and most thorough-going democracy in the land. It happens because sports offers unlimited horizons, unlimited opportunities.**

Thus is it easy to see why sports are so popular with the overwhelming mass of the people of the world. It is so because in sports people see democracy in action, not in words or speeches. They see it work, they see it live and they know that the only way a man can reach the top is on his own merits. Thus, to him, it is honest, it is real, it is decent and good. **His heroes are real heroes because they are the best of all, because they have won by being better than all the rest.**

It was Jesse Owens, the great and famed Negro runner, who said after returning from the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin where Hitler had walked out on him after he had won three events: **"You can't Jim Crow a stop-watch."**

A more profound analysis of sports has never been made.

• • •

And now, dear readers, the bottom of the page is rapidly catching up to us again, so if you will bear with us, we will say—continued tomorrow.

—The history of sports and its effect upon nations, peoples and movements.

Rubber Union Rejects Ban on Incentive Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

trade union movements.

This resolution highlighted more than a score of win-the-war resolutions, including one for a united labor political body to elect a genuine win-the-war Congress in 1944; for stabilization of war economy and for full support to the policies of the CIO and President Philip Murray.

The convention turned down a "trick resolution" which would have hampered the international officers in efforts to carry out the union's no-strike pledge.

ALLIED LABOR UNITY

"The full and direct collaboration of the trade union movements of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the other United Nations," says the convention's action on international labor unity, "can help secure maximum production to win the war, strengthen war policies of the United Nations for the complete victory over fascism, and secure a just and democratic peace." The resolution also condemns the AFL proposals to deal with the Soviet Union as second cousins and to exclude the CIO and railroad brotherhoods.

It urges the CIO to continue all necessary steps for genuine United Nations trade union unity, and call for the immediate exchange of information, communications and other feasible means of strengthening "our common war effort."

Several proposals on political action were joined together in an all inclusive resolution, wherein the convention **"urgently requests the fullest support of, and cooperation with, the CIO Political Action Committee; particularly by the setting up in all local unions of political action committees, by seeing that all our members are eligible to vote, that they understand the issues before them and the stand of various candidates on them, by discouragement at this time of any third party movement in the U. S. A. and by cooperation with the American Federation of Labor and the railroad unions to elect genuine supporters of the war effort to Congress."**

A separate statement on labor unity points to the working unity already achieved through the Labor Victory Committee and calls on "the committees representing the CIO and AFL" to work out "a fair and equitable program for the establishment of a unified labor movement dedicated to the winning of the war and the promotion of the basic and democratic interests of the working men and women of America."

DEFEAT TRICK RESOLUTION

Several hours were spent today in bitter debate over a trick resolution submitted by the Firestone Local demanding that "all future pledging . . . in behalf of the membership shall be by referendum vote of the entire membership . . ." The resolutions committee recommended non-concurrence, with the chairman and secretary (Harley Treen, president Firestone Local, and Desmond Walker, president Mansfield Local) submitting minority report proposing a substitute which slightly modified the original proposal.

The convention correctly interpreted this move as an attempt to weaken the effect of the no-strike pledge and to prevent the general president and executive board from taking disciplinary action against strike provocateurs without a national referendum vote in each case. The Bass-Treen forces, who have been following the John L. Lewis line, were smoked out in the course of the extended discussion.

President Dalrymple led off by warning the delegates not to be confused by false issues. He stated, "Some did strike, some were penalized and they squawked like a baby who was spanked, but you can't have order at home if the baby is spanking the parents."

Thomas F. Burns dealt further with the false issue of "democracy" raised by the anti-Dalrymple forces, asking "who are these self-ordained saviours of the rank and file? Why don't you come out frankly in this hall and say what's in your hearts and in your minds?"

The WPB official and URWA board member, Burns, minced no words in declaring that the president of Firestone Local "must bear responsibility for the article we heard read to us this morning, that sneaking attack on President Roosevelt, President Murray and President Dayrymple."

The convention overwhelmingly defeated the minority report. The resolution on Philip Murray hails his "wholehearted support of the Commander-in-Chief" the contributions "he has made to mobilize labor and the people of America behind the war effort, the leadership he has given in gearing the CIO to work for victory on the military, economic and production fronts," and the "wise guidance he has given on all problems before the American people."

Murray also received high praise in the no-strike and political action resolutions.

CIO Shipbuilders Urge Int'l Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

the ships praise direct from President Roosevelt.

"Today on the shores of Italy, of New Guinea and the Solomons, American fighting men and their brave allies are charging against the foe, carrying to them with the determination of free men a total war whose only end can be total victory and freedom for the peace-loving world," the President wired.

"Our men and our allies will surely win because we at home are providing the materials of war necessary for victory. They will win because we at home are giving them the naval vessels to clear the way and because we are giving them the merchant ships to deliver the goods.

"To you who build the ships, my commendation for a job well done. At the same time I urge you to continue with an ever-increasing pace your work in the nation's shipyards. The chances your sons and brothers and husbands have of coming home are in direct proportion to the work you put in on your jobs. You must win your battle before they can finish theirs.

"I am sure that not one of the members of your union nor any of the thousands of other workers building our fighting and merchant ships will give up his part of the battle until final victory is ours."

The case of Irving Velson, union general executive board member who was ousted from all official posts on the eve of the convention by the board on charges of "Communism" did not come before the delegates yesterday as the matter was still pending in the appeals committee.

Velson's name came before the meeting, however, as Frank Bruno, spokesman for a National Maritime Union local of 8,000 ship builders in Jeffersonville, Ind., told how negotiations were progressing for bringing that local into the Marine & Shipbuilders.

Velson, representing the GEB, conducted the preliminary negotiations for the transfer which now awaits only a meeting between President Green and NMU officials, Bruno announced.

Other developments in yesterday's session also seemed to cast special light on the Velson case, although, as in the instance above, they had no direct bearing.

Thomas J. Gallagher, national union director or organization, reporting on organizational achievements during the past year, revealed that a National Labor Relations Board poll affecting 2,500 at Electric Boat, Bayonne, N. J., had been lost because red-baiting and Negro-baiting, among other things, were used by the opposition to cause disunity.

Earlier, in a discussion on organizing the unorganized, a delegate from Baltimore's Local 43 cited gains already won in Bethlehem negotiations as evidence of important union achievements. Velson served as secretary of the Bethlehm negotiations committee.

HIT FIFTH COLUMN

Leo Handler, secretary of Local 13, now a seaman in the U.S. Navy, touched off a demonstration when he condemned anti-Semitism, Negro-baiting and political strife as "fifth column weapons" and appealed to the convention "not to permit such divisive activities to keep you from those things which mean a victorious peace after a victorious war."

Sheridan Albert, chairman of the Local 43 delegation, officially condemned the newspaper PM for publishing a story "unsupported by any evidence whatsoever and based entirely on wishful thinking to the effect that the large Local 43 of the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard would aim to defeat national president John Green at this convention."

Albert said his delegation was unanimous in its fight "to promote unity in this convention" behind the CIO program and the leadership of Green and Philip Van Gilder, national secretary-treasurer.

"COMMON GOAL"

Green responded to the endorsement with a figure of speech from the field of sports. "So far as Van Gelder and I are concerned, he and I have been center forwards shooting toward a common goal," he said.

CIO secretary James Carey, a guest speaker, urged the reelection of Green and Van Gelder. "It would be a damnable disgrace if any effort should be made to divide those two great leaders," he declared.

Carey brought greetings from CIO President Philip Murray and urged intensified labor action on all fronts to insure that post-war days would usher in a period of prosperity, not unemployment. Other speakers included Katherine Shryver of the Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, and Alojcy Adamczyk, Polish trade unionist.

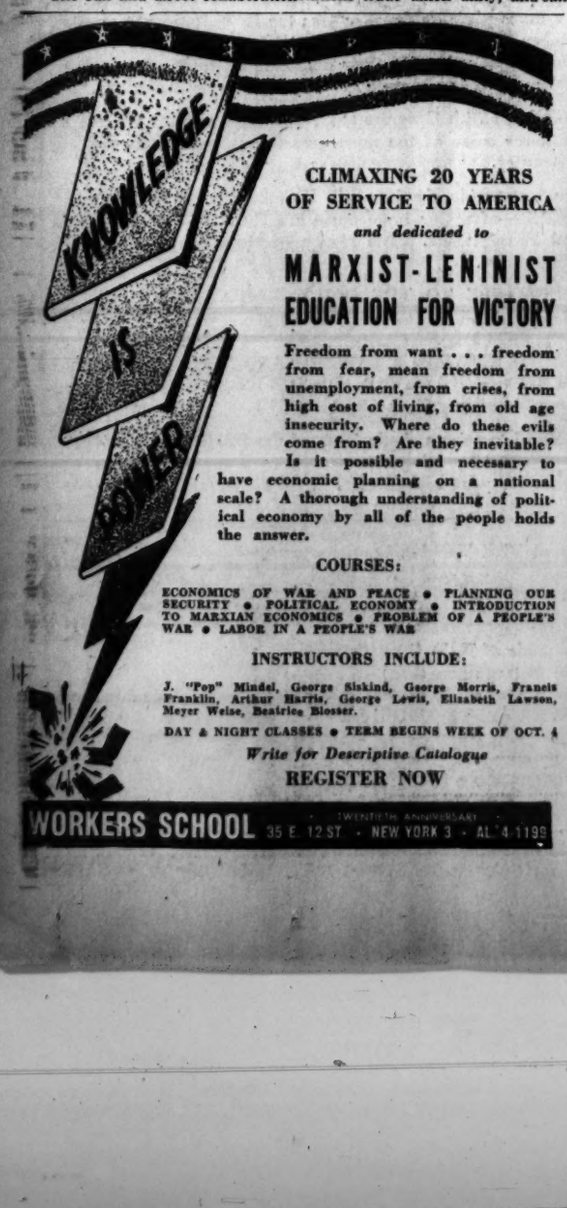
The convention sent a wire to the Senate Judiciary Committee asking that the anti-poll tax bill be reported out favorably, and adopted a resolution asking the Senate to apply cloture and proceed to an early vote.

HAIL BOND DRIVE

Other resolutions hailed the union's bond-buying record and initiated a drive for a IUMSW battleship; backed President Roosevelt's proposals for ex-servicemen's protection; called for "substantial increases" in dependents' allowances for those in the armed forces; requested the CIO to issue a national newspaper for the pulic;b recommended establishment of a union school to train leaders, and outlined concentration points for an organizing drive.

The problems of women in shipyards were brought sharply before the convention by Justine Seeman of Local 39 and Sylvia Hashmil of Local 15. They called for training, equal pay for equal work, equal opportunity for up-grading and adaptation of working conditions to women's needs.

W. Richard Carter, Negro president of the Bay City, Mich., local of 3,000 who was elected a member of the union's GEB a year ago, also addressed the convention briefly.



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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight

Manhattan

MINA HARKAVY, noted artist will speak on Jewish artists—their contribution to art and culture. Sponsored by Lodge 33 and 37 IWO. Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, room 18C. Admission free. 8:30 P.M.

Tomorrow

Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK with Morris U. Schappes, including a review of Samuel Grafton's "An American Diary." School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl., New York. 8:30 P.M. Admission 35c.

Brooklyn

D. Christopher, editor of the Greek American Tribune, will speak on the role of the USSR in the Post War. 224 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9 P.M. Admission free.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

REGISTER NOW for classes in economics, politics, philosophy, psychology, music, art, literature, languages, etc. 12 week evening classes beginning week of Sept. 27th. $5 to union members. Write or phone for catalog. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. 3. GR. 7-4066.

Constant Reader

When News Is Not 'News' to Papers Like the N. Y. Post

By SENDER GARLIN

HEYWOOD BROUN, in one of his columns some years ago, spoofed the left wing press for its attacks upon capitalist journalism. Broun suggested that it was hardly likely that J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller regularly called up newspaper editors and told them what to print, what to play down and what to suppress.

The fact is that no sensible left wing journalist ever put forward the notion that the suppression technique ever needed such elaborate organization. Publishers and editors operate on the basis of their policies, and it is one of the ironies of the present world situation that a paper, say like the New York Post, is often more benighted on certain issues than the most conservative financier.

True enough, no orders went out to the press last week to suppress the thumping victory of the progressive forces in the Kings County American Labor Party when the courts ordered a new meeting. But most of the papers reacted as though they were taking orders from some mysterious foreign power, for with the exception of the Herald Tribune and PM, none of the capitalist papers saw fit to report the dramatic developments in the fight of the enrolled ALP voters of Brooklyn to wrest the organization from the Old Guard usurpers who had seized it. And no orders went out to the Post to lie about the decision of the Appellate Division this week which the Post, in a front-page spread, presented as barring a new meeting of the Kings County ALP.

Consider the situation: there is hardly a police court case no matter how petty which isn't "covered" by most New York papers, particularly if it has a human interest angle. And what happened in Kings County Supreme Court last week had not only human interest but was of major political significance.

Justice Henry G. Wenzel, after listening to evidence presented by former New York State Solicitor General Henry Epstein, ordered the convening of another organizing convention of the ALP. In effect, the Judge's decision upheld the charge that the Old Guard ALP chiefs had usurped control of the organization by means of fraud and strong-arm methods.

In any event this was news—and news of the first order. But aside from brief items in the Herald Tribune and PM (as already reported), there was no notice taken of this important development on the political scene. It goes without saying that the Daily Worker published a detailed story.

Particularly instructive is the part played by the New York Post in this entire affair. Readers will recall that during the heated primary campaign the Post outdid itself in booming away for the Old Guard. Many of its "news" stories made no pretense at reporting the news; they were the most thinly disguised publicity handouts from the Dubinsky-Counts headquarters.

The efforts of the enrolled ALP voters of Kings County to win support for Sidney Hillman's proposal to return the ALP to its trade union base was characterized as a "Communist" plot.

Most illuminating, however, was the manner in which it reported the primary vote. Even when it was clear that the Progressives had won a clear majority in the election, the Post insisted that the Old Guard had been victorious, and it was only many days later that it grudgingly reported that the Progressives "claimed" a victory in Kings County.

The Post's report of the ALP organizing convention held at Prospect Hall was as outrageous as the meeting itself. While the majority of the New York newspapers made no secret of the fact that the Old Guard "won" by steamroller methods, only the Post doctored its story in such a way as to conceal the dirty work done by the crew in control of the gathering.

It will be interesting to see how The Post handles the forthcoming organizing convention to be held at Brooklyn Technical High School on October 11. (Parenthetically, John Gelo, lame duck chairman of the Old Guard, explained at the first convention that Prospect Hall was the largest available in Brooklyn, but now—miraculously enough—an auditorium big enough to seat 3,000 has turned up.)

Of course, Heywood Broun was kidding about newspaper editors getting orders from the Vested Interests. But the truth is that the custodians of the Post are so closely linked with the Social-Democratic clique that rules the State ALP that they need no special orders. They have the keenest news sense when the interests of that clique are involved.

Film Front

War Has Brought Changes In Filmland Thinking

By DAVID PLATT

The peoples war has brought about many important changes in the thinking of our film-makers. . . . Yesterday we cited the case of the producer of the "Tarzan" pictures who had decreed that all future jungle films issued under his imprint will treat Negro characters sympathetically. . . . Today we offer the "westerns" as another case in point. . . . For over a quarter of a century Mexicans and Indians and some Chinese have been the chief menaces in the horse-operas. . . . Time and again leaders of Indian tribes and Mexican and Chinese Government officials protested this treatment but to no avail. . . . It has taken a global war for the survival of democracy to change the picture to the advantage of minority peoples. . . .

Yes, the Good Neighbor Policy has led at least one producer of "westerns" along the path of fair-play. . . . Harry Sherman, the fellow who turns out all those Hopalong Cassidy horse epics with William Boyd told the press the other day that he has eliminated all Mexican and Indian villain types in his new western "Forty Thieves." . . . Sherman said that players like Leo Carrillo, Chris-Pin Martin and Antonio Moreno who have been cast as Spanish-American heavies for years are now going to have sympathetic roles. . . . As for China, Sherman said that for some time now he has used Chinese as heroes and heroines and never as low comedy types. . . . Jack Warner, Sol Lesser, Harry Sherman . . . the list grows longer every day. . . .

• • •

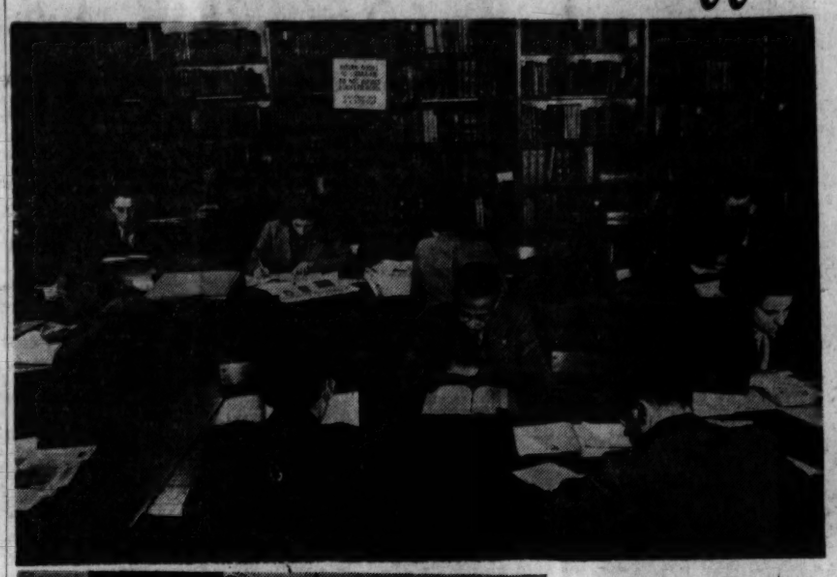
Irving Hoffman reports that when 20th Century announced the production of a film titled "Woodrow Wilson," the Hays office dutifully reported that it had on file a title that might conflict: Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson!" . . . Surprised that the Hays office did not enter an objection to Universal's "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man" because of the nearness of the title to "Wolfenstein Meets Frank Man." . . . And what about MGM's "Madame Curie" which conflicts with the ancient "Madame X" or Samuel Bronston's "Jack London" which clashes with Republican Alf Landon. . . .

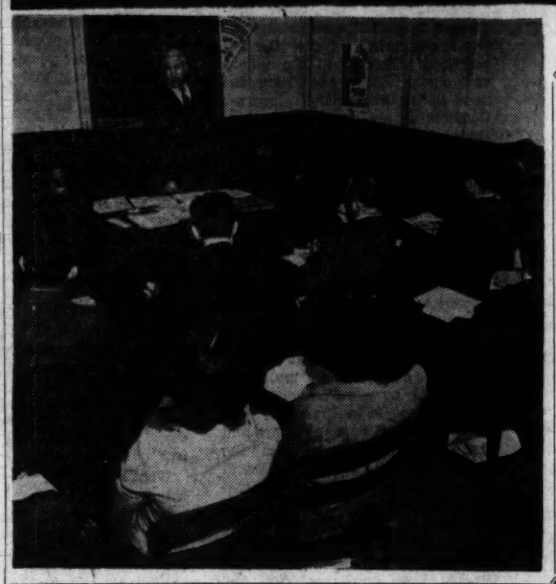
• • •

According to the Hollywood Reporter, the Chicago Tribune has an under-cover man in Hollywood "trying to get any kind of a job in one of the studios to 'observe' . . . and to twist overhead bits of information no doubt." . . . The Trib spy has apparently failed his boss and now McCormick is sending another correspondent to the film center for a series of articles purported to be on the "constructive side." . . . Who are they trying to kid? . . . After Marcia Winn's destructive series in McCormick's rag about a Hollywood underworld that exists only in the sick imagination of mental misfits, ninety-nine per cent of the people in the film industry are clearly of the opinion that the most constructive act the Tribune could perform in this period of war is to fold up. . . .

A movie poll of the readers of 32 foreign language newspapers has just been completed by the American Foreign Language Press and the New York Foreign Language Film Critics Circle. . . . Readers of the foreign language press picked Warners "Air Force" as the best film of the first six months of 1943. . . . Other films liked in the order of their popularity were "Casablanca," "The Oxbow Incident," "Commandos Strike at Dawn," and "Random Harvest." . . . Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman were named the favorite actor and actress. . . . The poll further indicated that readers of foreign language newspapers go to the movies twice a week and that the majority attend first-run film showings once a week. . . . Seventy per cent stated that they followed newspaper reviews of movies, were interested in newsreels and documentaries and enjoyed recognizing familiar European landmarks on the screen. . . .

Abraham Markoff





Above at right, Abraham Markoff. Top left, the Workers School Ruthenberg Library. Left, a Workers School class in session.

By Samuel Putnam

A note from Mother Bloor this morning suggests that I ought to write something about the late Abraham Markoff, who died four years ago (in August, 1939) and who for an amazingly fruitful decade guided the fortunes of the New York Workers School. That institution is now, fittingly enough, paying tribute to the memory of this great pioneer Marxist educator in connection with the observance of its own 20th birthday and the opening of its new fall term.

The truth is, I did not need Mother's admonition. For some days now, ever since I heard of the Workers School event, I have been thinking of Comrade Markoff, as I have thought of him often amid the tremendous world tumult of these past four years. For his was one of those personalities that leave an unforgettable imprint and which one remembers all one's life.

It was my great privilege and pleasure to become acquainted with Comrade Markoff in that field in which he loved to labor and which, I feel sure, comprised the major and most meaningful aspect of his life: the field of workers' education. It was six or seven years ago, and I was a teacher in the Philadelphia Workers School at the time. Every so often, when things got a little tangled up, or when he wanted to see how we were doing, he used to run down for a consultation with our faculty.

I remember those meetings still, remember them most vividly. We were for the most part a group of young, ardent, but comparatively inexperienced teachers, and what impressed us first of all about Comrade Markoff was his great and winning simplicity, his quiet, listening, intently observing manner, and, when at last he spoke, his warm human sympathy and quick understanding of our problems.

When all of us had spoken save one, perhaps, one who was a little timid, it might be, our visiting comrade would turn to him, silently, expectantly. Thus our problems were spread before him, and his incisive Marxist intelligence soon made them appear exceedingly simple.

Not that he over-simplified, ever, and not that he ever made us feel over-awed or self-conscious. There was nothing of that sort in his manner, his approach. Rather, he made us feel that he was one of us, an earnest student like ourselves, working with us toward a solution of the problem in hand.

I recall a young teacher who felt ashamed because it took him so long to prepare for a class.

"You are quite right," said Comrade Markoff. "I should not dare appear before a class without full preparation. I should be afraid to face them."

Moissaye Olgin Summed Up Markoff's Personality

And we know that he did prepare for his own classes. The late Moissaye J. Olgin has told us something of this, in an article on Markoff which he wrote, just before his own death, for the October, 1939, Communist (this article, incidentally, is one of the treasured items in my files). The notes and outlines for lectures which Comrade Markoff left, show the extent of his preparation for each class that he taught and his extreme conscientiousness as a teacher.

It seems to me that Olgin—whom, somehow, I always closely associate with Markoff—has excellently summed up the latter's personality and contribution:

"His method was that of a scholar; but because he had thoroughly identified himself with the working class, it was never academic. He can be described rather as **a working class scholar and organizer.** He was one of those intellectuals originally coming from the middle-class, who, once convinced of the correctness of the teachings of Marx and Lenin, devote all their energies, all their abilities, all their time, all their thoughts and dreams to the Party and its work."

This is phrased as only Comrade Olgin, with his beautifully lyric prose—the Olgin who loved and wrote of Gorky—could express it. As I say, I always associate the two men. I had the privilege of meeting Olgin just once, at the tenth national convention of the Communist Party, in June, 1938. It was only for a moment, but that moment was a flashing, radiant one. I saw the pale, tired, illness-ridden face of this other fine Marxist scholar light up as he spoke of Maxim Gorky and his plan to do a book about him.

Markoff and Olgin—two towering and prophetic peaks in the world of a new culture, they represent, at one and the same time, all that is best in the old, all that is brightest in the new. And at a moment when we are engaged in an all-decisive battle with the bloody hordes of Hitlerism that would lay all human culture in dust and ashes, it is more than ever fitting that we should cherish their memory.

The Dance

Miss Dunham Aroused the Admiration of the Audience

By John Meldon

Katherine Dunham's dance group is providing one of the brightest and most entertaining spots on Broadway these days. Opening Sunday night at the Belasco, the Dunham dancers made their bow to a typical critical choreographically-minded audience and wound up a fascinating evening to waves of applause.

The Dunham offering is not, in the accepted sense, a recital; it doesn't have or pretend to present the sustained aesthestic quality of a Margaret Graham presentation by any means. Dunham's Belasco presentation runs the gamus of the dance, from brilliantly portrayed primitive Melanesian rituals to earthy interpretations of barrel-house and boogie-woogie numbers.

Unfortunately, Duham's dancers are not all of one choreographic level. Some of the members of the group have attained a splendid artistry; others are just passable. However, under Miss Dunham's staging, the weaker sisters of the groups are sort of obscured by the real artists who dance with fervor, feeling and conviction.

Miss Dunham herself aroused the admiration of the first night audience by her unwillingness to seek the spotlight as the star of the revue. She dances with a subtle, one might say sophisticated, style that at times assumes the atmosphere of casualness.

The problem opens with a series of short, brilliantly executed primitive rhythms. In these Roger Ohardieno, Tommy Gomez, Laverne French, and the seemingly always inspired Lucille Ellis are outstanding.

A rumba suite follows with a highly entertaining mixture of Brazilian, Mexican folk dances "with a little jive mixed in" to quote the program bill.

Ritual Dance Is High Spot

High spot of the presentation is reached with the "Rites de Passage," a three-part composition in which the whole group participates, attaining distinction in this field of ritual dance that no other group in the profession can match. Based upon authentic Haitian folk dance, the composition portrays the critical phases of life among the natives, ranging from the fertility ritual of the man and the maid, to the transition of the Haitian youth to manhood, ending with the death theme in "Matriarch." Miss Dunham dances beautifully in the matriarch number.

KATHERINE DUNHAM.

The evening really gets under way with a swift, uproarious shift to the "Bahiana," and "Shore Excursion" during which, figuratively speaking, no punches are pulled. The group dances with hilarious abandon in these numbers. Miss Dunham's "Woman With A Cigar" in this presentation, is something worth seeing.

This observer found only one part of the evening rather flat; the group's "Plantation Dances" from "Br'er Rabbit and De Tah Baby." It was, at least to my way of thinking, a little too much on the Hollywood conception of a group of Negroes having a good time. The number had no particular appeal, and certainly didn't add to the revue.

The program was interspersed with highly entertaining dance bits and a string trio imported from one of the uptown night clubs. The latter, the Leonard Ware Trio, were well received. For one not too, too aesthetically inclined, but for one who enjoys unusual artistry, Miss Dunham's revue is certainly worth while seeing.

'The Golden Land' Begins Rehearsals Today

Judah Bleich, director of the Public Theatre, announces that "The Golden Land," the Julie Berns musical play, goes into rehearsal today. The play is authored by Julie Berns, and Alexander Olshanetsky has written the score. Leo Fuchs, Aaron Lebedeff, Ludwig Satz and Dinah Halpern will be starred. The cast of 50 noted Yiddish actors includes Jack Rechtzeit, Goldie Eisman, Tillie Rabinowitz, Wolf Barzell, Charlie Cohen, Louis Weisberg, Irving Honigman, Sally Shor, Vera Lpbov, Louis Goldstein.

Lillian Shapero is staging the dances. The settings have been designed by Adolph Rothenberg. "The Golden Land" is being staged by Mr. Bleich. The opening of the play is scheduled for mid-October.

Radio

Great Names in Music
United Nations Program
Yankee Doodle Quiz

THURSDAY'S RADIO FEATURES

9:00 A.M.—WNYC, Masterwork Hour
11:00 A.M.—WABC, Mary Lee Taylor
2:00 P.M.—WJZ, Eddie Mayhoff—Comedy
5:45 P.M.—WABC, American Women—Play
7:15 P.M.—WOR, Victory Is Our Business
8:00 P.M.—WOR, This Is Our Enemy
WEAF, Fannie Brice, Frank Morgan
WABC, Mary, Astor, Mischa Auer
8:30 P.M.—WEAF, The Aldrich Family
9:00 P.M.—WEAF, Bing Crosby, George Murphy
9:30 P.M.—WEAF, Joan Davis, Jack Haley, Joe E. Brown
WABC, Stage Door Canteen
10:00 P.M.—WEAF, Jimmy Durante, Gerry Moore
WABC, First Line—Navy Show
10:30 P.M.—WEAF, March of Time
WABC, Suspense—Play

MORNING

8:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WABC—News; Music; Comedy
WMCA—News Bulletins
8:03-WMCA—Horace Heidt Records
8:15-WEAF—Minute Men—Ralph Dumke
WMCA—Unity Viewpoint—Talk
8:30-WEAF—News; Radcliffe Hall
WOR—Shopping—Pegeen Fitzgerald
WJZ—Nancy Craig—Talk
WABC—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
8:45-WABC—Talk—Adelaide Hawley
WEAF—Definitions—Quiz; Music
8:55-WOR, WQXR—News Reports
9:00-WEAF—Everything Goes—Variety
(OR—Food—Victor H. Lindlahr
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Morning Musicale
9:03-WMCA—Alice Hughes, Comments
9:15-WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—Morning Musicale
9:30-WEAF—Studio Orchestra
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WABC—This Life Is Mine—Play
9:45-WEAF—Kenneth Banghart, News
WABC—Landt Trio & Curley, Songs
9:55-WQXR—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Lora Lawton—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Alfred W. McCann
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Valiant Lady—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
10:15-WEAF—The Open Door—Sketch
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
WABC—Kitty Foyle—Sketch
WQXR—Tremendous Trifles
10:30-WEAF—Help Mate—Sketch
WOR—Lyrics by Loretta
WJZ—The Baby Institute
WABC—Honeymoon Hill—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Music
10:45-WEAF—A Woman of America—Play
WOR—Talk—Lorraine Sherwood
WJZ—Quiz for Happiness
WABC—Bachelor's Children—Sketch
10:55-WOR, WJZ—Neighbors—Talk
WQXR—News; People's Business
11:00-WEAF—Road of Life—Sketch
WOR—News—Tro Harper
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Cooking—Mary Lee Taylor
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband—Sketch
11:30-WEAF—Snow Village—Sketch
WJZ—Gilbert Martyn, News
WABC—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WMCA—News; Lombardo Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum—Sketch
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WOR—Boake Carter, Comments
WJZ—Dr. Franklin P. Cole—Talk
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News Bulletins
12:03-WMCA—Jerry Lawrence Records
12:15-WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WJZ—Jimmy Blair, Songs
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:25-WJZ—News; Farm and Home Hour
WEAF—Mirth and Madness
WOR—News; The Handy Man
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
12:55-WQXR—News; Symphony Music
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Hank Lawson's Band
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, Comments
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful—Play
WMCA—News Bulletins
1:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WABC—Bernardine Flynn, Comments
WOR—Lopez Orchestra
1:45-WEAF—News
WJZ—Presentation American Legion Medal to Adm. E. S. King, at Legion Convention, Omaha, Neb.
WABC—The Goldbergs—Sketch
1:55-WQXR—News; Chamber Music
2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WJZ—Eddie Mayhoff
WOR—Martha Deane—Talk
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
2:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Women—Sketch
WJZ—The Mystery Chef
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WOR—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WJZ—Ed East and Polly, Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Star Parade; Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Pepper Young's Family
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music
3:00-WEAF—Mary Marlin—Sketch
WOR—Mary Foster—Sketch
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—News—Elizabeth Bemis
WMCA—News Bulletins
3:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WOR—Linda's First Love—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—Joe and Ethel Turp—Play
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WABC—Warren Atherton, Roane Waring at Legion Convention, Omaha, Neb.
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Ted Malone, Poetry
WABC—Green Valley, USA—Play
3:55-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Blue Frolics, Variety
WABC—Home Front Reporter
WMCA—News Bulletins
4:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
4:25-WABC—News; Perry Como, Songs
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Full Speed Ahead—Variety
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WMCA—Civilian Defense News
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Sea Hound—Sketch
4:55-WQXR—News; Talk; Waltz Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries—Sketch
WOR—Uncle Don, Children's Stories
WJZ—Hop Harrigan—Sketch
WABC—Judith Evelyn, Reading
WMCA—News Bulletins
5:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WOR—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
5:25-WQXR—News; Great Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
WOR—Chick Carter—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WMCA—News; Artie Shaw Records
WABC—Are You a Genius? Quiz
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell—Play
WOR—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Archie Andrews—Sketch
WABC—American Women—Play

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Jack Arthur, Songs
WOR—Sydney Moseley, Comments
WJZ—Walter Clausen
WABC—News—Ned Calmer, Major G. Fielding Eliot
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:03-WMCA—Music and Talk
6:15-WEAF—News; George Putnam
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates—Sketch
WABC—Talk
WOR—Lanny and Ginger
6:20-WOR—Travel Talk; Music
6:25-WOR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Stan Lomax—Sports
WJZ—Welcome Lewis, Art Gentry
WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
6:45-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
WOR—Sports; Stan Lomax
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Orchestra
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comments
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WABC—I Love a Mystery—Sketch
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments
7:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
7:15-WEAF—News—John Vandercook
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WABC—James Orchestra
WMCA—Five-Star Final—Sketch
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Fred Brady, Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale, Comments
WJZ—Recorded Music
WABC—Easy Aces—Sketch
WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments
WQXR—Great Names in Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Diane, the Jesters, Songs
WABC—Mr. Keen—Sketch
8:00-WEAR—Fannie Brice, Frank Morgan
WOR—This Is Our Enemy—Play
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Variety Show, Mary Astor, Charles Ruggles, Mischa Auer Andrews Sisters, Songs
WMCA—News Bulletins
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:03-WMCA—Jerry Lawrence Records
8:15-WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch
8:30-WEAF—The Aldrich Family—Sketch, With Dick Jones
WOR—Human Adventure—Sketch
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
WABC—Death Valley Days—Play
8:55-WABC—Cecil Brown—News
9:00-WEAF—Music Hall, Bing Crosby
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Comments
WABC—Major Bowes, Amateurs
WQXR—World-Wide News; Music
9:03-WMCA—Recorded Music
9:15-WOR—Pay-Off News
WQXR—Musical Memory Game
9:30-WEAF—Joan Davis—Jack Haley
WOR—U-Tell-'Em Club
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Stage Door Canteen
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, Comments
WQXR—Music Festival
9:45-WMCA—Unity At Home—Play
9:55-WJZ—Grace Morgan, Songs
WQXR—News; Lieder
10:00-WEAF—Garry Moore, Jimmy Durante
WOR—Raymond Clapper, News
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing, News
WABC—The First Line—Navy Show
WMCA—News Bulletins
10:03-WMCA—United Nations Program
10:15-WOR—Dale Carnegie, Talks
WJZ—Lulu and Johnny, Songs
10:30-WEAF—March of Time
WOR—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—Yankee Doodle Quiz
WQXR—Frank Kingdon, Comments
10:45-WOR—Recorded Concert Music
10:50-WQXR—News; Just Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News Summary
WMCA—News Bulletins
11:06-WMCA—Talks and Music
11:30-WABC—Fishbun Casey—Sketch
WEAF—Words at War
11:45-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
12:00-WEAF, WOR, WQXR—News; Music
WABC, WMCA—News; Dance Music

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Real Second Front?

JUST a short while ago the **New York Times** was bragging that the battle of Italy is the second front. It was so cocky that it told those who still insisted that the second front must come in the West to shut up.

We note that **The Times** does not pretend to give that advice to Churchill. In the editorial yesterday it hails as the "most important pronouncement" in the Prime Minister's speech the statement that everything that has happened in the Mediterranean area is merely a preliminary "to the main attack on Germany by a mass invasion of the Continent from the West."

That newspaper seeks consolation in two points of the Prime Minister's speech. One is that the invasion will take place when the British and American governments judge the time is ripe, and without the benefit of pressure from the Soviet Union and "those who take their cue from it." The other is that Churchill made it plain that there would be further delay in opening the second front.

However, and much against its will, **The Times** is forced to recognize in the very same editorial that there are experts, outside the Soviet Union and who can hardly be said to take their cue from it, who believe that the second front is the shortest road to victory and that it should be opened now. The poor **Times** has to admit that none other than General Marshall, our own Chief of Staff, **"favors a faster pace . . . in respect to the new front than Mr. Churchill indicates."**

Hanson Baldwin, **The Times'** own military expert, had to admit last Sunday that the majority of the American military men favor the second front now.

The Times tries to get out of its own contradiction with the innocent plea that if experts disagree how can laymen be certain.

Everyone knows that the question is first and foremost a political one, involving the speedy defeat of Hitler and the very foundations of a post-war coalition. Speed on the second front, as the tremendous victories of the Red Army are showing, means the defeat of Hitler Germany this year. Further delay means protracting the war, helping Hitler postpone his final defeat, and endangering the future of the coalition.

The Post and the ALP

LEADERS of the "right wing" of the American Labor Party in Brooklyn received another rebuff yesterday, this time at the hands of the Appellate Court, in their cynical attempt to make a farce of democracy.

While the safeguards contained in the Appellate Court order against a repetition of the scandalous fraud practiced at the last ALP county committee meeting are, perhaps, less desirable than judicial supervision of the meeting, they are nevertheless sufficient guarantee of an orderly and honest gathering.

The "right wing" contempt for democratic procedure is both reflected and aided by the **New York Post.** The **Post** carried on a virulent campaign for the "right wing" in the recent party primaries. When it was clear to everyone that the progressives had won a substantial majority of the Kings County committeemen, the **Post** suppressed all news of the results. The **Post** also ignored the brazen steal perpetrated by the "right wing" in the election of officers for the county committee, though most other papers noted it.

Last week, when the Supreme Court ordered a new election under judicial supervision, the **Post** apparently couldn't find the space to print the story.

But when the Appellate Court ruled, for technical reasons, that there was to be no judicial supervision, the **Post** emblazoned on its front page the deliberately false tale that the court had decreed that there is to be no new election, and that the "right wing" officers who had declared themselves elected would remain.

Thus the **Post** does not hesitate to distort and to lie in the service of a group of would-be fuehrers who openly thumb their noses at democracy.

It calls itself a paper that supports labor. It exposes itself, however, as an irresponsible sheet determined to foist upon the party of labor a discredited, anti-FDR, anti-Soviet leadership that wants to use it for its own destructive ends.

Labor can have no confidence in such a newspaper.

Fulbright Resolution

THERE were only 29 votes against the Fulbright resolution, which calls for American participation in international post-war cooperation for peace. That is a small number indeed compared to the 360 votes rolled up for the resolution. It is a proper record of the proportionate feeling among the people on the urgency of closer relations with our good neighbors among the nations and specifically the Soviet Union.

The measure which the House adopted only very partially meets the desires of the people in this respect. In its June, 1943, issue, the **Fortune** magazine, it will be recalled, reported on a national poll which it had taken as to whether we should work with the Soviet Union "as an equal partner" in fighting the war and in molding the peace. Eighty per cent of the people responded to such queries with a resounding "Yes." Eighty per cent of the people, in other words, specifically stated that they favored an alliance with the Soviet Union.

The passage of this resolution can be used, therefore, and indeed must be used to give life to a movement for the strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. The immediate job of that coalition, the fulfillment of which would weld its solidarity in bonds of steel, is the opening of the genuine second front in Europe.

Representative J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, author of the resolution adopted Tuesday, stated in the House debate that the measure was **"just the beginning of the process of building a foreign policy for the nation in this modern world."** That is well said. Out of this "beginning," labor and the people can lay the cornerstone of full-fledged international cooperation by helping cement the bonds with the Soviet Union within the coalition.

We cannot be blind to the fact that Hoover Republicans voted for this resolution with the thought in mind that they could thereby find a good piece of camouflage under which to carry forward their efforts to undermine the coalition. Talking glibly—a la Mackinac—about "no differences in foreign policy" they will also try to concentrate their attacks against the administration on the home front.

We can thus appreciate that the Fulbright resolution has positive features if its very definite limitations are kept in mind. Our obligation is to forward the full flowering of the coalition. With that, we will have to beat back the assaults of the reactionaries on the home front—knowing that these attacks, no matter how disguised, are designed to kill off genuine international cooperation.

Catholics and Communists In American Trade Unions

By Israel Amter

The trade unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers, uniting them irrespective of race, creed, national or political faiths. Any divisions caused within the trade unions on religious, racial, political or national lines are dangerous for the whole trade union movement. They are artificial divisions and are used by unscrupulous politicians to create antagonisms at a time when unity of the foremost character must be established. Such division can only hamper the war effort and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of more lives.

Israel Amter

Together with the other progressive trade unionists, Communists are carrying through the decisions of the CIO in the unions and shops. They are doing the same in the AFL unions, since the Communists are convinced that in the main the program of the CIO is correct and must become the program of the **whole** labor movement.

The Communists have the highest regard for the leadership of the CIO. In this, we join with William J. Smith, who in an article in the conservative Catholic periodical, "America," in the issue of August 21, 1943, declared that:

"Experience with the working classes has taught us that there is no more American, no more thoughtful, no more common sense group of people in the whole land than those who turn the lathes and pull the switches and run the presses of the nation. We would pit men like Philip Murray and Alan Haywood of the CIO against the best that industry or politics can produce. . . . They can measure up to the best representatives of any other class."

This is a correct estimate of the leadership of the CIO and of Philip Murray personally. Does it therefore become a crime for Communists to support the program of Murray? Does it lessen the validity and merit of the program of Murray that Communists support it? To draw such conclusions would be ridiculous.

The Communists have a record of their own within the labor movement. The Communists were the first to raise the question of **unemployment relief and insurance** which today has become part of the security guaranteed the workers of the United States. The Communists were the first to carry on a real struggle for the **rights of the Negroes** generally, and specifically within the trade union movement. As a result of this pioneering work and the strong leadership given by the CIO, fully half a million Negroes are now part of the trade union movement of our country. Similar action has been taken by Communists in the AFL. One of the greatest achievements of the Communists for the whole trade union movement was their pioneering work for **industrial unionism,** which is the only way of organizing the masses of the workers for protection of their rights, in face of the trustification of industry.

This is correctly estimated by Mr. Smith when he says:

"A good proportion of the progressiveness of the CIO comes from the Communist element within its ranks."

This is true, and is a result of Communists having a deeper understanding not only of trade unionism in general, but of the need of having a perspective and goal for the trade union movement that goes beyond that of wages and conditions.

Communists have pointed out to the workers that, particularly now in the period of war when strikes have been foregone, labor must operate more on the political field and secure the support of all sections of the community for the just demands of labor. This has been concretized by Philip Murray in that he urged the workers to get the support of other people and classes in the **Congressional Districts** in order to hasten the defeat of Hitler and thus bring about victory in the war. This is one of the aims of Mr. Murray and the whole labor movement. But Mr. Smith in his article urges contact with the people in the Congressional Districts, **not for the purpose of defeating Hitler, but of ousting Communists.** For, only a few paragraphs later, Mr. Smith states:

"The Communists in the CIO are both an incentive to action and a threat to the leadership of that body. . . . **We suggest that the constructive (!) elements keep up their courage, increase their efforts and, wherever possible, enlist the support of outside influences in ridding their organization of Marxists."**

What does Mr. Smith understand by "outside influences"? He evidently does not understand by it what Philip Murray and we do, namely, forces in the community that would unite with the labor organizations for the purpose of bringing about the **greatest unity** possible to achieve an early victory over Hitler. For obviously such forces could not unite on the basis of driving out of the trade union movement those whom Mr. Smith correctly characterizes as being responsible for "a good proportion of the progressiveness of the CIO." Mr. Smith must have in mind only such elements as have the function of **disrupting the trade union movement. These are fascist-minded people operating in the interest of anti-labor employers. They are consciously or unconsciously the tools of Hitler. The American labor movement wants none of them.**

Why did Mr. Smith find it necessary to attack the Communists? In his first estimate he surely considered the Communists as part of the "constructive elements" for building the trade unions and making them a force in this country. Certainly, Mr. Smith is not worried by the numerical strength of the Communists, for in relation to the membership of the trade unions, the Communists are only a small minority. The **real** worry of Mr. Smith is that the Communists show deeper understanding and clarity on what is needed to win the war and to strengthen the labor movement, and show by their devotion and constructive proposals the means of applying the line of the CIO.

It is true that the Communists with clearer vision emphasize one or another point of the CIO program as primary and others as secondary. For instance, the CIO and organized labor generally recognize the right of Negroes to join any union in the country. The disunity that exists today between white and Negro, as expressed in the trade unions and the community, as well as in the armed forces, can only create a serious danger to the war effort and to the unity of the trade union movement. Therefore, if the Communists emphasize the Negro question, they do so in order to create that solid bond between white and Negro that would make it impossible for any fifth columnist and fascist to do damage to the war effort and to the unity of the people. If the Communists fight against anti-Semitism and throw all of their energy into the struggle against Hearst, Dies and the rest of the reactionaries and fifth-columnists, if the Communists fight against race hatred and for adoption of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, they do so in the interests of the people of the country and in order to unite all forces, **irrespective of political or religious faith,** into an army that will insure the victorious outcome of the war.

There are many Catholics in the Communist Party who, together with the other non-Catholic members of the unions, unitedly carry through the program of the CIO. We respect Philip Murray as a statesmanlike leader, as a sincere Catholic, because we know that with such leadership the unity of all workers is enhanced. **The test of a worker and a leader, as of any citizen, is not his politics or his religion, but whether the policy that he advocates is one for winning the war, for strengthening the unity of the people, and especially of the workers.**

In face of the need of throwing all forces at this moment into the war effort and for opening the second front in order to shorten the war, and thus save millions of lives, it is an act that can only help Hitler to raise the question of Communists in the trade unions. That is the meaning and intent of red-baiting. Mr. Smith is doing a disservice to Catholic and non-Catholic workers alike, to our country and all the United Nations by badgering the Communists and working for their elimination. Surely the criterion cannot be the article by Mr. Smith in "America," but that of Philip Murray, who welcomes the collaboration of **all** forces for winning the war, for building the trade union movement, and thus giving assurance that the peace will be a peace of unity and security and the building of a world where Hitlerite influence will be abolished, then man can go forward, planning his life and that of future generations, where construction and not destruction shall be the gauge.

How Soviets Took Novorossisk In 5-Day Land, Sea, Air Battle

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.—The recent liberation of Novorossisk, which was "held," after a fashion by the Germans for many months, has occasioned much comment in the Soviet press.

Novorossisk was the place where the Germans hoped to get a new start for conquest of the Caucasus, but at the same time it was the place where they were checked a year ago, balked of further progress by the furious resistance of the Red Marines. Novorossisk was the place where Hitler's dream of a victorious march along the Causcasian Black Sea coast was buried.

The Germans held Novorossisk—but they could not use it, or use its production facilities. It was shelled all the time by Soviet troops on the right bank of Tsemess Bay. The colossal Novorossisk Cement Works, of which the German press and radio trumpeted last year, never yielded a single ton of cement to the Germans.

The Germans did not, in fact, hold quite all of Novorossisk: uninterrupted fighting continued there throughout the year. Guerrillas, Red Navy men and Red Armymen hung on to some part of the city.

Last May, the enemy's defense to the northeast was punctured, and the Germans were unable to restore the situation.

PREPARE FOR ASSAULT

In August, Soviet troops wore down the Germans in local fighting. Then for ten days intense preparations were made for a landing from the sea and an assault on German-held Novorossisk from both land and sea.

"The first blow at the coastal and city fortifications was delivered at night from land, air and sea," said Major N. Prokofieff, in describing the five-day battle which finally took the city.

"For 45 minutes all the heavy guns pounded away at the entire line of German coastal defenses. In the meantime more than 100 ships carrying marines approached Tsemess Bay.

"The barrage came to the enemy as a complete surprise and gave him no chance to oppose the landing. Only when the ships entered the harbor did the enemy batteries open disorderly fire, but part of the German firepoints on the coast were immediately silenced by cutters which were followed by troop transports.

"The bold naval landing confused the enemy's plans. Never expecting a landing here, the Germans were able to prevent the landing only of some of the groups. **The majority of the Soviet detachments reached the shore unnoticed and without losses.**

STORM CITY'S FORTIFICATIONS

"At daybreak the marines pierced the coastal defense line and began to storm the enemy's support points in the streets, the outskirts of the port building and industrial objectives. In a year's time the Germans had built ferro-concrete fortifications and had converted almost all of the city's buildings into strongpoints with a uniform system of fire. Literally every wrecked building, every yard of ground was gained in battle.

"With concentric blows at the main strongpoints the attackers crushed the enemy's resistance. **From the first hours of the battle the Germans and Rumanians were put in such a situation that they had to fight back in every direction.** During the first day the marines captured the station and a number of other important objectives. The Soviet units broke through and filed into the gaps forced by the landing groups. Simultaneously the Soviet units reaching the eastern outskirts swept forward to the center.

"The severe fighting lasted for several days. **For five days and nights the Soviet infantry with support of aircraft, artillery and tanks, destroyed the German garrisons entrenched in factories and apartment buildings.** Many detachments were completely routed. The Germans lost a great number of strongpoints—the backbone of their defense. On a number of sectors the Germans and Rumanians trying to retreat were met with rifle fire from the marines.

"The enemy losses were exceptionally heavy everywhere, especially during the counterattacks. Dreading encirclement, the Hitlerites beat a retreat along the only road available them to the northwest. The Soviet troops captured Novorossisk and launched a pursuit after the retreating enemy."

'Daily' Council News

On a County Basis

Considerable thought has been given to the method of functioning of the Daily Worker Advisory Council, and the means whereby it could develop its activities more effectively.

Since its establishment, the Daily Worker Advisory Council has made an important contribution towards helping solve the circulation problems of our press. Through reports of members of the editorial staff at Council meetings, the basis has been laid for establishing a closer political relationship between those who edit and write the paper and those who strive to build its circulation among the people. The Council has also taken the first steps to establish connections with representatives of trade unions and other mass organizations.

In recent months, however, it has become clear that the Daily Worker Council is hindered in fulfilling its aims by the fact that while the Council functions on a **city-wide basis,** press activities are organized on a **county** basis. This has tended to weaken the ties between the Council and the Communist Party clubs ,which have the main responsibility for developing the circulation of **The Worker and the Daily Worker.**

It has been evident, also, that the Daily Worker Advisory Council must provide greater opportunities for discussion on circulation problems and the exchange of experiences. Finally, it has become necessary to find the way to establish through the Council contact with our readers and subscribers, which can be done primarily on a community basis.

Considering the above, and after discussion with press builders in the various counties, the leadership of the Daily Worker Advisory Council has concluded that some changes must be made in the organization of the work of the Council which, while not altering its original purposes, will stimulate and advance its activities.

The proposals are as follows:

1—The Daily Worker Advisory Council shall be organized on a county basis in Manhattan, Kings, Queens and the Bronx, with city-wide meetings of the Council held at regular intervals.

The first meeting of the Council on a county basis shall be held during the early part of October. The city-wide Council meeting shall be held in November.

2—All Communist Party Club and section directors shall be elected delegates to the Daily Worker Advisory Council.

3—It is expected that the Council, when meeting in the counties, will concern itself primarily with press circulation problems and activities. The city-wide Council meetings will have the opportunity of hearing reports from the editors of our papers, as well as outstanding national leaders, and will exchange experiences as between counties.

4—The Daily Worker Advisory Council should concern itself, on a county basis, with finding ways to establish a closer relationship with our readers and subscribers. It may help to set up Friends of the Daily Worker Clubs, call meetings of our readers from time to time, organize forums, or develop other forms of activity.

5—Wherever possible, groups of readers of the **Daily Worker** and **The Worker** in a mass organization or shop should send a delegate to the Daily Worker Advisory Council.

• • •

We urge all Communist Party Clubs and sections to discuss these proposals, and to take measures to assure the success of the next meeting of the Council. We urge all present delegates to the Council to participate actively in this discussion, and help to realize the objectives of the Council.

We are confident that in the coming period the Daily Worker Advisory Council will play an increasingly significant role in strengthening the ties between our press and the people and in advancing the circulation of the **Daily Worker** and **The Worker** in the shops, mass organizations, and communities.

A. TRACHTENBERG, chairman.
REBECCA GRECHT, secretary.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 23, 1938

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secreatry who resigned in protest against "dealing with dictators," tonight warned the British people that the Anglo-French "solution" to the Czech crisis had not saved Europe from the abyss of war.

In a harsh castigation of the solution of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Eden said:

"Don't let's delude ourselves. The truth is, each recurrent crisis brings us nearer to war. We slither ever closer to the abyss. Under such conditions the world cannot progress."

• • •

NEW YORK.—The Transport Workers Union yesterday announced the signing of a closed shop agreement with wage increases of 10 to 30 per cent, paid vacations and full seniority rights for employes of the Gray Line Motor Tours, Inc. The contact is the first labor agreement signed in the bus sightseeing industry.

BUY BONDS
to Build Battleships

Daily Worker

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DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.25	$8.25	$15.00
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943